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ABSTRACT

The aim of this handbook is to provide a quick reference source for a number of different publics. It should be of regular assistance to adult and other educators, personnel officers and social workers, whose advice and help is constantly being sought about the availability of adult education facilities in their own, or in other States. The aim in compiling the Handbook has been to bring together at the National and State levels all the major agencies--university, statutory body, government departments and voluntary bodies--that provide programs of teaching for adults open to members of the public. There are listed also the large number of governmental or voluntary bodies which undertake educational work in special areas. The Handbook also lists all the major public institutions--State Libraries, Museums, and Art Galleries--that serve importantly to supplement the direct teaching of adults by their collections. New entries include brief accounts of adult education in the Northern Territory and in the Territory of Papua-New Guinea, and the systems of Colleges of Advanced Education. (Author/CK)

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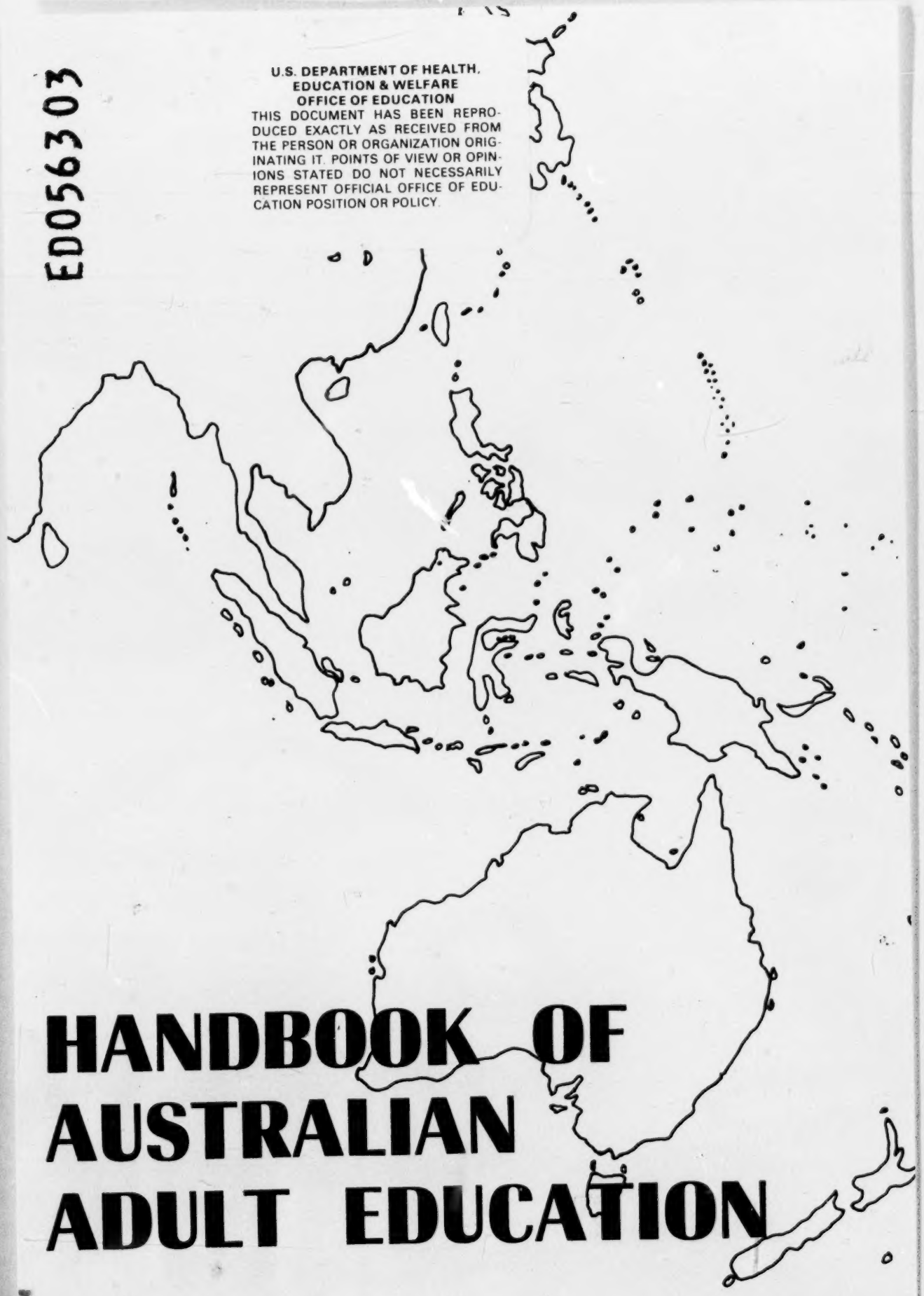

HANDBOOK OF AUSTRALIAN ADULT EDUCATION

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AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF ADULT EDUCATION 1971

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HANDBOOK OF AUSTRALIAN ADULT EDUCATION

with some particulars

of Adult Education

in

New Zealand and the South Pacific

South and South-East Asia

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF ADULT EDUCATION

Box 1346, P.O., Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

1971

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INTRODUCTION

This revised and enlarged edition of the Handbook is the third issued by the Australian Association of Adult Education. The first appeared in 1964, the second in 1967.

In addition to revision of all the previous entries to expand and up-date them, there are a number of new Australian entries. There has also been added for the convenience of educators and others, sections giving brief particulars of the main adult education agencies in New Zealand and the South Pacific; and in South and South-East Asia. This last section is less detailed than had been hoped. Considerable delays have been experienced in securing replies from many countries from which they were sought and in some cases entries have had to be put together from scanty material; the absence of replies and of any adequate local sources of information has forced the omission of Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and Taiwan.

The aim of the Handbook is to provide a quick reference source for a number of different publics. It should be of regular assistance to adult and other educators, personnel officers and social workers, whose advice and help is constantly being sought about the availability of adult education facilities in their own, or in other States. It should be a readily accessible reference source in all public libraries, information and guidance centres. In a highly mobile population such as our own, men and women moving from one State to another, or even within a State, regularly seek information about the facilities available in the area they are moving to, or have already moved into. The Handbook should also be of value to all students of education at Universities and to Teachers' College students. Apart from the value to themselves of being fully aware of the many different facilities that exist, such knowledge should prove valuable to them in advising young people leaving school and, in many cases, a means of helping parents themselves. As a reference source to educators overseas the Handbook has a special utility because the structure of Australian adult education is very diverse, and apt to be not a little puzzling to North Americans or Europeans and Asians.

The aim in compiling the Handbook has been to bring together, at the National and State levels all the major agencies — university, statutory body, government departments and voluntary bodies — that provide programmes of teaching for adults open to members of the public. There are listed also the large number of governmental or voluntary bodies which undertake educational work in special areas, for special publics, or primarily for their own staff or members. In this connexion are given a few examples of major governmental or industrial concerns that provide both elementary induction courses and advanced courses for senior executives, utilising highly developed adult education techniques. Most firms, since these programmes are confined to their own staff, preferred not to be represented in the Handbook. In aggregate the number of firms arranging such courses, their duration, and the numbers of persons involved, are very considerable in any year. They now constitute an important and growing sector of the education provided for adults. The teaching bodies apart, the Handbook lists all the major public institutions — State Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries — that serve importantly to supplement the direct teaching of adults by their collections. The State Library entries also give a brief account of the municipal library system which has been steadily developed since 1945. The national broadcasting service and the major performing arts agencies are included. The Handbook does not, however, list the very large numbers of music, opera, drama and literary societies, the many smaller museums and galleries, nor the multiplicity of art societies and hobby clubs which, in toto, contribute so greatly to developing the interests and knowledge of their members and the public in these fields. To do so comprehensively would require another Handbook.

New entries include brief accounts of adult education in the Northern Territory and in the Territory of Papua-New Guinea, and the systems of Colleges of Advanced Education. These last have been inaugurated only since the last edition, though many have their origin in large old established higher technical institutions. Though few have, as yet, had time to develop extension work on any scale, it is obvious that there exist now important fields in which their contribution in terms of refresher, interdisciplinary, and, in some fields, re-training courses for technical, administrative and other occupational groups will be of growing importance. Sectors of rural industry already demonstrate their needs for further training or re-training.

Education and Technological Change:

These Colleges have represented the major educational innovation of the '60s. It seems probable, in the light of the Report on Technical Education Overseas produced in 1970 by the Department of Labour and National Service, that the '70s are likely to see innovation and extension in this field regarded as having high priority for resources of finance and staff.

The scale and the pace of technological innovation and economic growth in the Australian economy in the '60s, coupled with not only the absolute growth in population but the increasing proportion of young people completing a secondary education and seeking tertiary education for urgent vocational reasons, have between them been the dominant pre-occupation of educational policy makers, administrators and Treasurers. These same factors have a profound influence on adult education in terms of the increasing numbers of mature and younger adults who seek to further their education for vocational and for broad socio-cultural reasons. In every field of adult education there has been throughout the '60s a steady increase in response to programmes catering for adults' interests in professional, administrative and other vocational centred refresher or similar courses; for study in the humanities, social science and science fields; for remedial courses for early school leavers; and in the fields of arts and crafts and home and hobby centred courses. Though adult education agencies have secured some increases in staff and funds to meet rapidly developing demands, provision is still inadequate to meet the often embarrassingly large responses to what can be offered. That a further huge latent area of needs exists that would be manifest if more could be offered there is no doubt whatever. The more extensive the primary effects of economic change become, the more necessary for adults in the work force to refresh and extend their knowledge and skills. It is also true that the more the secondary effects of economic change and growth impact on the entire socio-political fabric of society, the greater the sense of need of intelligent people to seek to further their knowledge and understanding of their total culture. And the higher the proportion of the population that has secured a full secondary education, and still more if they have a tertiary education, the more perceptive they become of educational needs in these two broad fields. The very great expansion of demand for adult education that has been manifested in one or two instances where over the past few years there has been a really substantial increase in staff and resources, illustrates the potential that exists to be supplied. What is also clear is that much more must be done to find means of effectively reaching and helping that very large proportion in the community whose education ceased at 15, or earlier. Their recognition of the need to further their education tends to be far less acute than those of the better educated, yet for vocational and social reasons their need to do so is no less.

In North America, where technological innovation and economic change has gone further and faster than anywhere else; and where for several decades a very high proportion of the total population has had at least a full secondary education, the stage has now been reached in which the number of adults engaged in furthering their education exceeds in toto the number of children and young people at schools and in tertiary education.

The Concept of Continuing Education

The multiple primary effects of economic change and the far more complex secondary disturbances these changes are producing in society, and in particular the challenges the forces released by change have presented to education, have resulted in many eminent educators in Europe and North America querying the traditional concepts of education as a terminal process. There is an increasing volume of evidence from vocational and social sources to support the argument, used for decades by adult educators, that education should be regarded as a life long process. Now, the educators are arguing, it is becoming clear that given the rate and scale of advances in knowledge, in the consequences of its applications to science and industry, and in the social effects of its application, education must be regarded as a continuing process, not as one that is planned and treated as wholly or substantially completed in childhood, late adolescence and early adulthood. The implications of these arguments (and the findings of educators in aspects of learning abilities, etc.) have repercussions on the forms and content of education from the pre-school level upwards. In simple terms, it is argued that it is now far less important that children and young people learn a great body of "facts" than that they learn effectively how to learn in order to acquire the skills to go on learning in adult life; that their education should lay far more stress on developing imaginative and creative skills and attitudes that will foster receptiveness to new knowledge and new ideas. Emphasis on the terminal approach, it is argued, tends to foster not only resistances to the idea that learning is a continuing process throughout life, but to lead to insistence on the acquisition of stores of knowledge that it is obvious to many young people, even in the process of acquiring them, will be obsolete within a short time.

The argument for abandoning the concept of the terminal approach to education in favour of continuing education is re-inforced by many trends in modern societies. The angry re-action of many university students to what they feel to be the narrow purposes of their education finds an echo in the critical view that many sociologists, economists and others take of the social effects of technological and economic change

on education in particular, on society in general. Servan Schreiber and others point out that man is tending increasingly to be regarded simply as "an economic raw material; educated and trained for output, classified as to whether he is profitable or not". The increasing emphasis on economic growth, the stress on consumption as an end in itself, and the tendency to regard society as primarily existing to support production and not the reverse, are trends that are undermining the structure and values of organised societies, and destroying any real sense of a community of interests among men. Technological developments and changing economic purposes and structures are producing a situation in which, to quote Karl Bednarik, "an ever diminishing number of men make ever more important decisions for an ever increasing number of people".

Such trends affect every aspect of social life, already becoming ever more complex and difficult through the processes of increasing urbanisation, itself largely a reflection of uncontrolled economic change and growth. And these last, it is becoming evident, are serving to affect man's environment in potentially catastrophic ways.

The importance of the concept of continuing education lies in the need for adults to learn afresh how they and their community are to grapple with the problems of rapid and large scale changes that are profoundly affecting the whole structures and functioning of their society and its physical environment. The problems are new. Fresh thought has to be applied to their solution. Important as are the education of youth, and the further education of adults, to meet changing vocational requirement, it is obvious that youth and adults must be able to secure the wider education necessary if freedom, and free societies are to be preserved. The terminal concept of education was more or less appropriate in static or slowly changing societies. When change is rapid and widespread man must seek fresh knowledge and devise new means of re-ordering society to preserve its fundamental values.

In Australia, still at an early stage of economic transformation, the primary emphasis in the education of its youth on fitting them for their vocations is likely to continue. Scientists like Stephen Boyden and Malcolm Calder and many others have been stressing the urgency of the need to educate youth and adults in the problems of environmental control. Social scientists and educators have been pressing successfully for better curriculum in the schools dealing with social studies; and more attention is being given to providing liberal studies for students in sciences and technological fields. Little similar support from influential sources has come for the argument of adult educators that far more should be done for the social and political education of adults. Educational and other authorities tend to assume that all that needs to be known by the citizen about such matters will have been taught, and learned, at school or in tertiary education, and will be amplified sufficiently in adulthood by exposure to the exigencies of daily life. It is a Panglossian illusion that takes no account of the forces of change at work in society. The major challenges to adult education in the next decade appears to lie in finding the appropriate methods to help citizens to develop greater and more responsible critical understanding of the means by which freedom and a free society can be preserved, not destroyed, by change.

Experiment and New Fields of Work

There have been no major new developments in adult education in the three years since the last edition appeared. There has been steady expansion of all existing operations, though such expansion has been inevitably far less than it should have been because resources of finance and staff generally still lag well behind demand-opportunities.

There have been rapid increases in the diversity of provision by university extension departments of schools, seminars and short courses for professional and industry groups and those in the advanced technologies. There have been the interesting developments of further adult education centres, based on experience with the very successful Centre at Wangaratta. These Victorian centres are exemplifying how quickly response can be secured from adults in rural centres by well planned and diversified programmes; and how successful the devolution of responsibility to a local representative committee can be in securing support from their region. A feature of the work being developed by these centres that is novel is the close identification with the adult centre programmes of the high school teachers and pupils of the region. This should result in far greater recognition by both groups of the essential continuity of education.

There have been significant further developments in provision for Aboriginal adult education, in the Northern Territory, in Western Australia and in N.S.W. With support from the Van Leer Foundation, Sydney University's Department of Adult Education has been undertaking a special experimental research project centred on Aboriginal women and the development by them of pre-school centres for their

children in which the parents learn to assume major responsibilities in conducting programmes for the children as well as maintaining the Centre.

The entries for the Territory of Papua-New Guinea illustrate the breadth of the provision made in many different adult education activities. The entries do not convey the very great difficulties afforded by topography, language, and disparate cultures and culture contacts. This was brought home more clearly at the 1970 Annual Conference of the Association of Adult Education, attended by four adult educators from New Guinea, three of them Nuiguinian education officers who each holds a senior position. The coverage of these programmes is certainly the most comprehensive in Australia, and the most demanding to implement. By contrast, many substantial rural towns and the regions about them in Australia itself have little or no adult education provision; and, while their citizens would concede the greater need of the people of T.P.N.G., they could well ask when their own needs would receive some recognition.

The situation of so many rural towns and regions in this respect highlights the unevenness and the inadequacy of the overall provision for adult education in Australia as a whole. In proportion to population, the New Zealand provision of full time staff engaged in this work is far greater than Australia's. While it is true that provision for the better educated in the metropolitan centres is inadequate to meet their latent and actual demand, substantial numbers are catered for. Provision for that very large proportion of the less well educated in the population remains largely unmet. To do so effectively requires either the diversion of staff and finance from existing programmes that are already in over-demand; or the provision of further substantial resources for experimental programmes and research into needs and the means of meeting them. The kinds of programmes presently offered and the methods used in them clearly fail to attract the interest of this large group. Yet all the indices of the results of economic change and its social implications indicate that the development of means to help this large group to further their education are certain to become ever more important, for their own, their children's and society's sake. It is, for instance, demonstrable that high educational wastage among children in this large group stems in large measure from inadequacies in their parents' education. Well programmed investigation and experiment in this field may demonstrate, at the cost of a few hundred thousand dollars, how millions spent each year on the education of children in this group might yield better results for the children themselves and hence for society. Nowhere else in the field of education do the inadequacies of the terminal concept manifest themselves more plainly.

The compilation of this Handbook has rested on the co-operation and prompt response of a very large number of individuals in many different organisations. To all those who have helped in the compilation of these, at times, complicated revisions and compressions, the Editor expresses his appreciation and warm thanks. Experience with this edition prompts one reflection, and a query. Large growing institutions, governmental and commercial alike, appear to face increasing difficulty in communication. Their ability to utter appears to decrease with each increment of establishment. Is it possible that at some point in their growth they will be completely silenced because they have grown so huge that no one can take responsibility for saying what they do, because nobody knows? There is, I think, a social moral here.

January, 1971.

J. L. J. WILSON.
Editor.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Australian Association of Adult Education was founded at a national conference of adult educators held in Hobart in 1960. This was the result of discussion that had gone on for some time on the need for a national organisation that would represent the profession and would be able to undertake tasks that could be approached only at this level; provide a forum for discussion of problems of the profession in order to stimulate examination of common educational interests; and to serve as a means of raising standards in adult education.

From 1918 the main means of national co-operation had been infrequent informal meetings of Directors of adult education and W.E.A. from the various States. After 1945 these meetings had been widened to include members of the staffs of Boards and Councils of Adult Education that had come into existence since 1944, Education Department adult education divisions and representatives of other interested organisations. These gatherings lacked any constitutional machinery or any corporate substance and authority. A committee was set up at the Adelaide Adult Education Conference in 1959 to bring forward proposals to the following Conference at Hobart in 1960. A constitution was accepted by this representative conference.

The scope of the Association's activities was defined in the Constitution as follows:

General Principles

(a) The Association shall be independent and its functions shall be exclusively to facilitate consultation, the exchange of information, and action in the field of adult education at the national level where this cannot appropriately be undertaken by any other body.

(b) The Association shall not interfere with or intervene in the affairs of any adult education agency unless invited to do so by that agency.

Objects

The objects of the Association shall be:

(a) To encourage interest in and support for the further development of adult education.

(b) To promote understanding of and co-operation in adult education.

(c) To provide and undertake services in adult education in ways appropriate to a national organisation and in fields where only national action can be effective.

Functions

For these purposes the Association shall:

(a) Serve as a centre of information in regard to all aspects of adult education and maintain a central library on adult education.

(b) Encourage inquiry, research, experiment and publication in the field of adult education.

(c) Convene national conferences in adult education.

(d) Develop and maintain relations with other national or international organisations.

(e) Undertake such other functions as are in conformity with the functions of the Association and are approved by the governing body.

The Constitution adopted at this meeting has been amended in various respects since, most importantly in regard to the membership clauses. A reference to the holding of regional conferences, as well as those at a national level, has also been inserted into the clause describing the Association's functions. Amendments necessary to make provision for the appointment of a paid Secretary will be put forward at the Annual Meeting in 1971.

Membership comprises three categories: those who are or who have been engaged for the greater part of their working time as teachers and administrators in adult education (Clause 5(a) members); those engaged for part of their time in teaching or otherwise actively interested in adult education (Clause 5(b) members); and organisations concerned with the provision of adult education (Clause 5(c) members). The Executive of the Association comprises eight representatives of Clause 5(a) members and four of Clause 5(b) members.

The other elected officers of the Association are the President, who is proposed by the Executive for endorsement by the Annual Meeting, the honorary Chairman, who is Chairman of the Executive, which usually meets five times each year, and the Secretary-Treasurer. This last, when the necessary constitutional amendments are made, will cease to be an elective office. Since February, 1970, it has become possible to make the secretarial position a paid office.

Organisational members (Clause 5(c) members) appoint two representatives to act on their behalf within the Association and these have the same rights as Clause 5(b) members.

The President of the Association, appointed in 1970, is Mr. H. D. Black, M.Ec., Chancellor of the University of Sydney. The Chairman is Mr. J. W. Warburton, M.A., M.A.C.E. Director, Department of Adult Educttion, University of Adelaide. The Secretary is Mr. D. S. Robertson, B.Ec., elected in January, 1971.

Membership of the Association in 1969-70 was 65 Clause 5(a) members; 78 Clause 5(b) members; and 18 Clause 5(c) members. Organisations that are members of the Association include: all University Departments of Adult Education, Extension or Continuing Education; Adult Education Board of Tasmania; the Adult Education Division of the Northern Territory Welfare Branch; the Agricultural Bureau of N.S.W.; the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the Country Women's Association of Australia; the Australian Council of Trade Unions; the Arts Council of Australia (N.S.W.); the Australian Institute of Management; W.E.A.s of N.S.W. and South Australia.

The Association, until December, 1969, had derived its income solely from membership subscriptions and the small income from sales of its

publications, and relied on the voluntary help of members and member organisations to enable it to function. In December, 1969, word was received that its application for a Federal grant to enable it to establish a Secretariat and expand its work had been successful. The grant, of $8,000 per annum for an initial period of three years, was received in April, 1970. Steps were then taken to set up an office with, initially, part-time Secretarial help. In 1971 a full-time Secretary has taken up appointment and the office set up in Canberra.

The Association has published, since 1961, the *Journal of Australian Adult Education*. This appears three times annually. It is a 60-70 page printed journal that contains articles of 2,000-5,000 words on adult education and related topics and reviews of books in this field. The annual subscription is $1.80 in Australia, $2.00 overseas. *Australian Adult Education,* the Newsletter of the Association, appears (from 1969) five times annually. This is a multi-lith publication of some 35-40 pages per issue, which circulates free to all members, contains news of the Association and from the States, and short items of interest about adult education methods and developments overseas and in Australia.

In addition to these periodicals, the Association has produced a number of other publications. Of these, the Report of a Unesco Seminar, organised in 1964 in conjunction with the Australian Unesco Committee for Education (in which the Association is represented) on *The Role of Schools and Universities in Adult Education,* has been widely sought from overseas. This Seminar, for which the Association raised $3,600 towards its cost, was strongly supported by the International Conference of University Adult Education and the Adult Education section of the World Conference of Organisations of the Teaching Profession. The Association published, in 1964, a *Handbook of Australian Adult Education.* A second, revised edition, appeared in 1967; and this is the new and enlarged edition for 1971. In conjunction with the National Library it published Vernon Crew's *Bibliography of Australian Adult Education 1835-1965;* and Dr. D. W. Crowley's *Role of Colleges of Advanced Education in Adult Education*: In conjunction with the Council of Adult Education, Victoria, it published, Ed. Ian Hanna: *Language Teaching in Adult Education.*

The main regular feature of the Association has been its Annual Conferences, the Proceedings of which have been published each year since 1961. These Proceedings have covered a wide range of subjects in Australian Adult Education and include collected papers, reports of syndicate and group discussions on: *The Library and Adult Education* (1964), *Television and Adult Education* (1965), *Liberal Education Today — Secondary, Tertiary and Adult* (1966), *The Organisation of Adult Education in Australia, Parts I and II* (1967), *Adult Education in Australia — The Next Ten Years* (1968), *The Political Education of Australians, Parts I and II* (1969). The 1970 Annual Conference, which was held in part in conjunction with the Adult Education Section of the World Congress of Organisations of the Teaching Profession, on Adult Education and Community Advancement, dealt with a number of separate topics, including: Adult Education in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea; Aboriginal Adult Education; Trade Union, Rural and Prison Adult Education; the Concept of Dis-advantage.

These Annual Conferences, which are open to all persons interested

in adult education, as well as members, conduct a large part of their work in syndicates and small groups, using papers prepared for the Conference as background materials. Distance between the major cities of Australia limits the attendance of members at these conferences (the last was attended by some 90 members and others). To overcome this disability regional conferences of members and others were organised in 1970 in Perth, Adelaide, Tasmania and Sydney and these are to be promoted in the future as an ancillary to Annual Conferences and as a means of drawing together within each State members of many other organisations concerned with adult education.

The Association maintains close contacts with overseas adult education organisations. Through the agency of bodies like Unesco, Colombo Plan, the British Council, or with the help of overseas Foundations, the Association, in conjunction with its Organisational members, has been able to assist in organising the visits in Australia of a number of distinguished overseas adult educators who have participated in the Association's annual and regional conferences, and in seminars and visits arranged by Organisational members. Apart from the 24 adult educators from 17 countries who attended the 1964 Seminar on the Role of Schools and Universities in Adult Education, other visitors at intervals since then have come from Canada, U.S.A., Britain, India, and New Zealand. The Association has been represented by members at a number of international conferences.

The Association has, as one of the specific objects listed in its Constitution, set about the creation of a national library and archives of Australian adult education. This library seeks from all organisations copies of all printed and roneoed material they produce; this material being mainly programmes, syllabi, brochures publicising special activities, reports and other materials of future interest to research students. Organisations have also been asked to keep duplicate copies of minutes of board meetings with a view to sending a copy to the archives. This collection is catalogued and stored by the Librarian of the Department of Adult Education at the University of Sydney. Within a few years this collection of materials should be of increasing value to those desiring to undertake research in adult education.

To further its object of promoting research the Association has sought to secure some uniformity in the collection of statistics. The Executive drew up a statement of the minimum of information it was thought advisable to obtain from students, together with standard categories such as age groupings corresponding with those used in the national census and a suggested classification of occupations. Many adult education organisations have put these into effect. The degree of uniformity so far achieved will help research workers and will enable more accurate interstate comparisons to be made.

The Association has been concerned to foster historical and other research on adult education in Australia. Information about research completed or ongoing is published at intervals in the *Australian Journal of Adult Education*, which itself has afforded an incentive to writing and research. The Association has also indicated its willingness to offer limited financial assistance to approved research projects and the publication of results in the form of monographs of material that cannot conveniently be reduced to article length. It has, as mentioned above, already assisted in, or

published itself, a number of important contributions to the literature of adult education in Australia.

President: Mr. H. D. Black, M.Ec., Chancellor, University of Sydney.

Chairman: Mr. J. W. Warburton, M.A., M.A.C.E., Director, Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. D. S. Robertson, B.Ec.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

In 1955 a number of leading Australian companies set up the Australian Administrative Staff College for the purpose of training senior executive officers in business, government, the trade unions and Australian public life generally.

The College is situated at Mount Eliza, 30 miles from Melbourne, on Port Phillip Bay, where a nineteenth century mansion has been acquired as its home.

It conducts full-time residential courses in administration for executives drawn from Australian firms, government departments and instrumentalities, and from overseas.

The courses are conducted by means of small-group discussion, case studies, lectures, field visits and the use of a library. The courses are designed to raise the standard of administration by critical study and the exchange of views between participants themselves and members of the College staff.

The College is a non-profit "national" institution, and the only one of its kind in Australia.

Principal: Maurice Brown, LL.B.

Registrar: J. D. Middleton.

Secretary and Bursar: R. T. Amoore, A.A.S.A., A.C.I.S., The Australian Administrative Staff College, Mount Eliza, Vic. 3930. Tel.: 787-1561.

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION (A.B.C.)

A Commonwealth instrumentality established in 1932, the A.B.C. operates the national broadcasting service in radio and television. It is also Australia's principal concert entrepreneur, during 1970, for instance, giving 737 concerts in Australia and 28 concerts in America and Canada.

Within the Programme Division of the A.B.C. is an Education Department which is responsible for direct educational broadcasts at pre-school, primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. Staff consists of a Director with Head Office programme staff in Sydney and a section under a Supervisor of Education in each of the six States and in Papua-New Guinea. Adult educational programmes produced by the A.B.C. vary in scope and output is geared to public demand. For some years a television series — "University of the Air" — was transmitted, consisting of two 30-minute sessions each week between March and December. One series was devoted to the humanities, the other to science subjects. More recently a radio series entitled "Learn Indonesian" has been broadcast. This consisted of 45 quarter-hour programmes, associated with which was a text book and a set of recordings to assist listeners with their studies.

A number of general programmes are produced for radio and television which serve to broaden adult, cultural and educational tastes. These include — in radio — the annual Reith and Boyer Lectures, the documentary/discussion programme "Fact and Opinion", "Books and Ideas", "Profile", "The Poet's Tongue" (poetry reading), "Quality Street", and "Tuesday Night Feature".

In drama A.B.C. radio each year presents some 200 productions of at least one-hour in length. The National Radio Feature, in particular, presents the more serious and thoughtful drama of today, together with the classics of theatre and literature.

On A.B.C.-TV the thinking viewer has a choice of such programmes as "Four Corners", "Chequer-Board", "This Day Tonight" and arts programmes produced in the "Survey" series. In addition, A.B.C.-TV schedules a large number of important documentary broadcasts ranging from, for instance, a biography of Lord Casey to "Civilisation", the 13-part survey by the British art historian and writer, Sir Kenneth Clark, which traced the development of western civilisation from the collapse of Greece and Rome to the present day.

Drama on A.B.C.-TV has provided an opportunity for many Australian writers and actors to gain experience in the medium and productions have included serials ("Bellbird", "Pastures of the Blue Crane"), series ("Contrabandits", "Delta", "Dynasty"), and a selection of Australian plays. The Australian output has been supplemented by many fine overseas productions — among them — "The Caesars", "Cold Comfort Farm", "The Forsyte Saga", and "Vanity Fair".

Overseas transcriptions, especially from the B.B.C. supplement Australian programmes in radio. These include classical plays, operas, and European music festivals. On television, the overseas films available range through a wide spectrum of choice and include programmes embracing natural science, drama, literature and the arts.

The extent to which the A.B.C. is involved in the musical life of Australia is — for a national broadcasting service — probably unique. Students, choirs, chamber music groups, auditioning and examining bodies, entrepreneurs and composers, all look to it constantly for support.

Nearly one million people each year attend A.B.C. concerts which include Youth Series, Prom Series, Orchestral and Recital Subscription Concerts, Free Concerts and special performances for school children. The A.B.C. runs six symphony orchestras with a combined strength of almost 400 professional musicians, and to help students who want to make a career in orchestral music, the A.B.C. in 1967 started a full-time National Training Orchestra.

Appearances by overseas celebrities have been a feature of A.B.C. concert presentation for nearly 40 years and artists who have toured for the A.B.C. include Claudio Arrau, Walter Gieseking, Otto Klemperer, Lorin Maazel, Yehudi Menuhin and Igor Stravinsky. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, The London Symphony Orchestra, the N.H.K. Orchestra, and the Polish National Radio Orchestra have all visited Australia for the A.B.C. in recent years.

Publications: Annual Rtport to Parliament (gratis), *"The A.B.C.*

Reports . . ." (published as required, gratis); *The A.B.C. Radio Guide* (weekly in four editions, Sydney, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, price 10 cents per copy or $8 p.a. posted); *Radio Active* (monthly, A.B.C. house journal, distributed to A.B.C. staff).

Apart from such institutional publications, the A.B.C. also produces a wide range of booklets for school children and teachers. These are sold at nominal prices to cover costs and the number issued totalled 1.3 million copies in the financial year 1969/70. Numerous publications are sold containing transcriptions from appropriate radio and television programmes such as the *Boyer Lectures* and *Profiles of Power*.

More than three million booklets have also been issued by the A.B.C.'s overseas service, Radio Australia, in conjunction with English language lessons for listeners in Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand.

Chairman of the Commission: Sir Robert Madgwick, Ph.D., O.B.E.
General Manager: T. S. Duckmanton, C.B.E.
Deputy General Manager: Dr. C. Semmler.
Assistant General Manager: W. S. Hamilton.
Controller of Programmes: N. Hutchison.
Director of Education: F. Watts.
Director of Music: John Hopkins, O.B.E.
Head Office: Broadcast House, 145-153 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. Tel.: 31-0211.

There are also branches in each State and in the Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

Victoria: E. A. Whiteley, C.B.E., D.F.C., St. James' Building, 121 William Street, Melbourne 3000. Tel.: 67-6911.
Queensland: D. R. Channell, M.C., 600 Coronation Drive, Toowong 4066. Tel.: 71-3722.
South Australia: W. E. White, Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide 5000. Tel.: 23-2272.
Western Australia: G. Chisholm, B.E.M., 187-193 Adelaide Terrace, Perth 6000. Tel.: 23-0341.
Tasmania: A. J. Winter, 32 Harrington Street, Hobart 7000. Tel.: 23-7821.
Australian Capital Territory: E. T. Colhoun, Cnr. Northbourne and Wakefield Avenues, Dickson, A.C.T. 2602. Tel.: 48-9444.
Papua-New Guinea: M. L. Naylor, Sir Hubert Murray Highway, Boroko, Papua-New Guinea. Tel.: 5-5233.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The College was founded in May, 1959.

The aim of its founders was to create a fellowship of those engaged in education which would carry out the functions of a professional institution by fostering educational thought and practice and set before itself and the community the ethics of high professional responsibility.

The College has provided a meeting ground for members in the various areas of education, from pre-school to tertiary, from the various establishments, State and Independent alike, and of the various special kinds of education.

The total membership at 1st September, 1970, was 160 fellows and 2,800 members.

The College has seven Chapters, one in each State of the Commonwealth and one in the Australian Capital Territory. There is also a Division of the College in the Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

Apart from regular meetings of the various Chapters the College holds an annual conference each year, attended by several hundred members, at which a very large variety of papers on educational subjects is presented.

Publications

Each year the College publishes the Proceedings of the Annual Conference and the Annual Report of the College.

The College also publishes a volume containing selected papers delivered at the Annual Conference. Eleven such volumes have been published. Other papers from the Conference may be published in Educational Journals. The various publications constitute an important contribution to Educational history and thought in Australia.

President: Dr. Wm. C. Radford, A.C.E.R., Hawthorn, Vic.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. A. G. Tapp, Scotch College, Hawthorn, Vic.

Registrar: Mr. R. V. Lawson, Australian College of Education, 914-916 Swanston Street, Carlton, Victoria 3053. Tel.: 347-2719.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF NATIONAL TRUSTS

The Australian Council of National Trusts was formed in February 1965. It is composed of the National Trusts of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. The object of the Council as set out fully in its Memorandum and Articles of Association is to co-operate with State National Trusts at an Australian Commonwealth and international level and to further the general objectives of historic preservation and conservation of lands, places, buildings and articles which are of national importance by reason of historic, architectural, artistic, scientific, cultural or other special interest, and of places of natural beauty.

President: The Honourable Mr. Justice J. C. Moore.

Secretary: Mr. R. N. Walker, C/- The National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.), 123 Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

The six autonomous National Trusts include in their aims and functions those set out above for the Council of National Trusts, but operate under somewhat different conditions in various States, depending on the degree to which State Governments have been prepared to support their work by legislative enactment or regulations.

The National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.), 123 Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. (Tel. 29-3684).

The National Trust of Queensland, 237 Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland 4000. (Tel. 31-1245).

The National Trust of South Australia, Coach House, 288 North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5000. (Tel. 23-1196).

National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Como, South Yarra, Victoria 3141. (Tel. 24-2147).

The National Trust of Australia (W.A.), 17 Emerald Terrace, West Perth, W.A. 6005. (Tel. 21-6088).

National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), 81 St. John Street, Launceston, Tasmania 7250. (Tel. 21-641).

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Council was formed in 1956 and its full membership comprises all State Councils of Social Service in Australia and its Territories. In addition some 26 national bodies are affiliated, and associate membership is open to individuals and organisations not eligible for full membership.

The objectives of the Council as a national organisation representative of all fields of social welfare are to stimulate collaboration between statutory and voluntary bodies; to provide a centre for the spread of information and ideas in all aspects of social welfare; to promote research into social problems and promote high standards of practice; to provide educational programmes for the community in social welfare matters; and to participate in the development of international social welfare through membership of the International Council of Social Welfare.

The Council holds a national conference on social welfare in May of each year and its Proceedings are published.

Publications: *Australian Journal of Social Issues; A.C.O.S.S. Quarterly; Australian National Reports,* prepared for the International Council of Social Welfare's Conferences.

Executive Officer: Miss J. Brown, M.A., Dip. Soc. Ed., Australian Council of Social Welfare, 695 George Street, Sydney 2000. Phone: 211-1298.

The State Councils are:

New South Wales	33 Macquarie Place, Sydney 2000
Victoria	107 Russell Street, Melbourne 3000
South Australia	51 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000
Queensland	250 Queen Street, Brisbane 4000
Western Australia	94 Pier Street, Perth 6000
Tasmania	Box 989K, G.P.O., Hobart 7001
A.C.T.	C/- 80 Irvine Street, Watson 2602
Papua	P.O. Box 582, Port Moresby, T.P.N.G.

AUSTRALIAN ELIZABETHAN THEATRE TRUST

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust's dominant objective, as stated in its Memorandum of Association, is "to promote drama, opera, ballet and any other art of the theatre in Australia in any way whatever." Promotion of or participation in various educational activities, where these include education of audiences on the one hand and of theatre performers and technicians and administrators on the other, is therefore among the Trust's many functions.

The educational aspects of the Trust's activities may be considered in three categories — theatrical entertainments, whether presented by the Trust alone or in association with other managements and authorities; schools for training in the arts of the theatre and/or in appreciation of them; lectures and publications.

1. An overt educational intention is not claimed by the Trust in many of its theatrical presentations, the purpose of these being to give to the theatregoer the satisfactions that he seeks in the theatre and to equip him better to find them. However, some educational benefits and influences of an incidental kind are among the results of these presentations, especially in those arranged in co-operation with various educational organisations. Activities in this latter category are as follows:

The Old Tote Theatre Company in association with the Trust and the

University of New South Wales presents plays at the Old Tote Theatre in the grounds of the University. A fully professional theatre, guaranteed against loss by the Trust and the University, the Old Tote Theatre Company features quality plays not ordinarily of interest to commercial theatre managements.

The Melbourne Theatre Company, whose productions are presented by the University of Melbourne in association with the Trust, both of which organisations give certain guarantees to the Company against loss and both of which have representation on the Company's Board of Management. The University of Melbourne stated the purposes of the Company in their 1953 Statutes, in this way: To provide for the production, representation and performance of theatrical entertainments which are not generally offered to the public by commercial managements; to educate theatregoers to a finer appreciation of the theatre by first-class presentation; to present theatrical entertainments which seek both to educate and entertain.

Adult Education Agencies in several States, by arrangement with the Trust and its associated managements, present from time to time Trust-sponsored productions in towns of country areas. These presentations are under the aegis of the adult education body in the State concerned and in support of its education objectives.

Several special drama companies, originally formed by the Trust as the Young Elizabethan Players, have been developed by regional drama groups to perform dramatic works of many kinds to school audiences in all States.

Various special presentations for schools have included such ventures as the *Let's Make a Ballet* programmes presented by the Trust and J. C. Williamson Theatres Limited, in association. Presentations such as this are periodically given by the Australian Ballet Company which was jointly founded by the two managements. The Trust's central administration includes an officer whose duties are to maintain a close, interested liaison between schools and theatre generally.

2. Activities of the Trust in this category — i.e., where the aim is to educate theatre performers, artists, writers and technicians — include the following:

The National Institute of Dramatic Art, originally conducted by the University of New South Wales and the Trust in association with the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The objects of the Institute are to encourage knowledge and appreciation of drama, opera, music and all the arts of the theatre, and in particular to train students who wish to make a career in the theatre, television, radio or films. The course is of two years, and in the second year students serve as apprentices in the professional company at the Old Tote Theatre within the grounds of the University. The Australian Ballet School opened in Melbourne in February, 1964, has as its object the provision of highly-specialised post-graduate professional training in ballet and the allied theatre arts.

3. Activities in this category — i.e., where an educational influence may operate incidentally from time to time — may be noted as follows:

Members' evenings: these are social events conducted by the Trust for its members; these events take many forms but often include lectures from

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theatre notables. The Old Tote Theatre Club: lectures on matters of theatrical activity are among the mainly social objects of this Club, which operates in association with the Old Tote Theatre at the University of New South Wales.

Publications: *The Australian Theatre Year Book* (suspended at present), the quarterly newsletter *Trust News* (now discontinued), and special souvenir programmes, produced and printed in connection with specific theatrical events, have consistently contained articles and interview features which are to a degree educational.

Address: 153 Dowling Street, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011.

AUSTRALIAN FRONTIER INCORPORATED

Australian Frontier was set up in 1962 by the Australian Council of Churches but, by the terms of its constitution, operates with complete autonomy. It is an incorporated body governed by a Commission consisting of up to twenty members, including six appointed by the Commission from nominations made by the Australian Council of Churches, the Chairmen of the Regional Panels of Australian Frontier currently operating in the capital cities, the Director and five co-opted members. It is intended as an instrument for social education, designed to provide an open meeting-ground where society's problems can be examined with a view to discovering what action will most probably contribute to the development of a truly human society. Frontier itself does not attempt to lay down any blueprints and has no preconceived ideas of what the answers to the problems should be; it therefore starts from no accepted political or religious platform.

The method of working most commonly used has been the holding of Consultations on specific social issues, usually arranged by the Australian Frontier Panel in a capital city, but occasionally organised on a national basis. Over sixty of these Consultations have been held in the last six years and have covered a wide variety of subjects, including Responsibility for Community Life, Adequate Education for Handicapped Children, the Needs of Young People, the Future of the Inner City, Design for a Better Environment, Secondary Education in a Changing Society, Aborigines in the Community, the Future of Local Government, Social Consequences of Automation. With the agreement of the participants, Frontier publishes printed reports of these Consultations, including the background material provided in each case by experts in that particular field and summaries of the discussion that took place.

Another method used is the arranging of short Courses in Social Responsibility, designed to help the participants towards an awareness and understanding of the social changes that are occurring in the world around them and to enable them to become involved in useful activity.

Complementary to the work of Australian Frontier is the proposed Institute for the Study of Man and Society, for which a building is to be erected in Canberra. The aim of this is to provide a centre where corporate study can be undertaken by those who are concerned with various aspects of specific challenges to the community and where the underlying question of human values and goals can be kept as the focus of concern.

The staffing of Australian Frontier has varied over the years

according to the finance available. The central office was moved from Canberra to Melbourne in 1970 and regional offices are being maintained in the capital cities as far as resources permit.

Director: Mr. Peter Mathews.
Address: Australian Frontier Inc., 422 Collins Street, Melbourne.

THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS (A.I.H.R.)

The Australian Institute of Human Relations is a non-profit, research, educational, training and consultative organisation with branches throughout Australia. It is registered under the Psychological Practices Act as a training institute. The Institute was formed in 1968 and draws its members from a wide variety of professional fields — including psychiatry, psychology, sociology, education, management, social work and the ministry. Since its inception the A.I.H.R. has pioneered the development of educational programmes for increased personal growth and interpersonal and organisational effectiveness. Typical courses offered include: sensitivity training and other intensive group experiences, group dynamics, organisation development, experiential teaching techniques and trainer development. The Institute publishes a small magazine "Feedback" which is circulated to members and which is designed to inform members of new developments in the use of groups for experiential education. One of the most important functions of the A.I.H.R. is selection and training of group leaders for its own programmes and similar programmes operated by community agencies and private organisations.

Chairman: Mr. A. R. Greig, Dept. of Psychology, Melbourne University, Parkville, Vic. 3052.
Secretary: Rev. K. D. Pearson, Janet Clarke Hall, Royal Parade, Parkville, Vic. 3052.

THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

The Australian Institute of Management (A.I.M.) is recognised nationally and internationally as the professional management body in Australia and represents Australia to C.I.O.S. (Conseil International pour l'Organisation Scientifique), the International Management Association.

Objectives

The overall objective of the A.I.M. is to raise and maintain high standards of management and in providing services and facilities as well as providing a meeting ground for exchange of ideas, the A.I.M. is meeting a strongly felt educational need in the Australian Management community.

Since its inception in 1941, the A.I.M. has continuously provided a service to organisations of every size and type, whether manufacturing, commercial, retail, service, public body or government.

Membership

There are two distinct types of A.I.M. Membership — Professional and Company Membership.

Professional Membership is open to the professional manager and

depending on his qualifications and managerial experience, he will be graded as Fellow, Associate Fellow or Associate.

Subscriber Membership is available to individuals who do not as yet qualify for Professional Membership but wish to avail themselves to the services and facilities the A.I.M. offers.

Company Membership enables all staff of an organisation to make use of A.I.M. services and facilities.

Membership in Australia as at June, 1970 — Professional Members 11,500; Company Members 3,000.

Organisation

The A.I.M. operates in each State of the mainland as well as in Tasmania. Although each State operates autonomously in its own area to meet the needs of the management community, a number of standard courses are presented in different States.

A National Council generally acts in the capacity of co-ordinating centre, although it does hold responsibility for determining qualifications for Professional Membership.

Management Development

An extensive programme of Management Development is aimed at meeting the needs of the practising manager. The A.I.M. offers a wide range of activities covering General Management, Functional Management such as Sales Marketing, Production, Finance, etc., as well as courses in Business Skills, e.g. Business Letter Writing, Report Writing.

Activities can take the form of courses, lectures, appreciations, study series, etc., and vary in length from 10 hours to 150 hours, depending on the subject and depth of coverage.

Publications: A.I.M. N.S.W. Division, *Management News*; A.I.M. Queensland Division, *Memo to Management*; A.I.M. South Australian Division, *Management Bulletin*; A.I.M. Victoria, *Management Diary*; A.I.M. Western Australian Division, *Management Activities.*

National Centre: Mr. R. B. Denniston, Director, National Centre, Suite 6, 476 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004. Telephone: 267-1388.

A.I.M. N.S.W. Division: Mr. R. S. Ware, Director, A.I.M. N.S.W. Division, 135-145 Walker Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060. Telephone: 92-0791.

A.I.M. Queensland Division: Mr. R. Sadler, Manager, A.I.M. Queensland Division, Cnr. Rose and Boundary Streets, Spring Hill, Brisbane, Qld. 4000. Telephone: 2-2981.

A.I.M. South Australian Division: Mr. W. A. Bayly, Manager, A.I.M. South Australian Division, 274 Pirie Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. Telephone: 23-3933.

A.I.M. Tasmania: Mr. A. K. Easther, Manager, A.I.M. Tasmania, 452 Elizabeth Street, North Hobart, Tas. 7000. Telephone: 34-2693.

A.I.M. Victoria: Mr. J. R. Stanley, Director, A.I.M. Victoria, 31 Queens Road, Melbourne, Vic. 3004. Telephone: 26-3645.

A.I.M. Western Australian Division: Mr. G. J. Lapsley, Manager, A.I.M. Western Australian Division, 20-22 Stirling Highway, Nedlands, W.A. 6009. Telephone: 86-7077.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This Institute is an independent, non-party organisation. Formed in 1932, its main aim is to promote discussion and understanding of political issues in Australia.

The Institute's seminars, forums, discussion groups and its publishing work are supported by responsible people of diverse political views.

Its annual summer schools are held in Canberra each Australia Day weekend. Through press and radio reports, and by publication of the proceedings in books, a real contribution is made towards the creation of a better informed body of opinion.

Associate membership of the Institute, at $6.00 per annum, provides free subscription to "The Australian Quarterly" and reduced prices for publications, school attendance, etc.

Publications: *The Australian Quarterly* (subscription $3.50 Australia, $4.00 overseas). *Australian Cities* (1966); *Communism in Asia: a Threat to Australia?* (1967); *New Guinea; Future Indefinite?* (1968); *Poverty in Australia* (1969) and *Big Business in Australia* (1970) — books of the proceedings of the last five Summer Schools.

Address: The Secretary, Australian Institute of Political Science, Hosking House, Penfold Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. Telephone: 28-9544.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

The Australian National Association for Mental Health was formed in 1968 with Member Organisations as under:

Mental Health Federation of Queensland.
New South Wales Association for Mental Health.
Victorian Council for Mental Hygiene.
South Australian Association for Mental Health Inc.
Western Australian Mental Health Association Inc.

The first Secretariat was set up at the office of the N.S.W. Association for Mental Health.

In 1969 the Tasmanian Association for Mental Health was established and became a member of the Federal body which is now a member organisation of the World Federation for Mental Health.

The objects of the Association are —

1. Generally to promote mental health and to assist in the prevention of mental disorders and handicaps in the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories.

2. To further co-operation on a national basis between statutory, governmental and other bodies and voluntary organisations which are engaged in providing services and facilities for the guidance, care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders and handicaps.

3. To promote co-operation between the Associations and Mental Health Organisations representing the States and Territories of the Commonwealth of Australia; to encourage the establishment of such Organisations where none exist and to represent such organisations at national and international levels.

4. To organise conventions, exhibitions and other gatherings to further directly or indirectly the objects of the Association.

5. To do all such things as may seem to the Association incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

President: Dr. Beryl Hinckley, O.B.E. (Queensland).
Hon. Treasurer: Dr. W. A. Dibden (South Australia).
Hon. Secretary: Mr. G. Sharman (South Australia).
Executive Secretary: Miss H. Hanrahan (South Australia).
Address: 51 Grenfell St., Adelaide, S.A. 5000. Phone: 8-4070.

AUSTRALIAN OUTWARD BOUND MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The Australian Outward Bound Memorial Foundation has its Head Office in Sydney, New South Wales, where it administers the Australian Outward Bound School which is a permanent establishment at Fisherman's Point, Hawkesbury River, New South Wales.

The School exists for the purpose of conducting residential Courses for the development of character in young people. It conducts seven Courses, each of 26 days duration, for boys and two Courses of 23 days for girls each year. The age range is from 16½ to 22 years in both cases.

A pilot Course was conducted at Narrabeen in 1956 and the permanent school was established late in 1958. Since then, there have been 81 courses for boys and 16 courses for girls. More than 4,000 students have passed through the two Outward Bound Schools in New South Wales as at the end of 1970.

The Foundation is governed by an executive committee comprising a chairman, various office bearers and 20 committee members. The head office consists of an executive director with a secretarial staff, whilst the school itself has a school director, assisted by instructional and administrative staffs.

There are active committees in Victoria and Queensland and the Victorian Division runs two courses for boys annually at Howman's Gap in the Bogong High Plains area. Six Victorian courses have been conducted and about 270 boys have attended them.

Revenue comes from two sources — fees and donations. The fees are $250 for an industrially sponsored student and $150 for a student sponsored privately or by a Service Club. Donations to the Australian Outward Bound Memorial Building Fund are tax deductible. There are no grants from government sources.

Publications: Printed Reports and Statements of accounts are published annually. A magazine — *The Blue Peter* is issued quarterly.

Executive Director: Colonel T. A. Rodriguez, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Rtd.).

Address for enquiries: C.A.G.A. House, 453 Kent Street, Sydney 2000 or Box 4213, G.P.O., Sydney 2001.

Victorian Director: L. A. Gursansky, M.B.E., 65 Queens Road, Melbourne 3004.

Queensland Director: J. H. Devitt, O.B.E., 27 Stewart Road, Ashgrove, Queensland 4060.

ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Federal Council was re-formed in 1962 and given a new constitution in 1966. It co-ordinates the activities and policies of the State Divisions in all States but W.A. and by 1971 it is expected to be established there. It does not govern the activities of these Divisions, which are autonomous bodies, but seeks to support their work by arranging theatrical tours and artistic presentations on a Commonwealth-wide basis. In this way the Divisions and their State Branches benefit from cost sharing, and are able to present attractions, especially from overseas, which could not be economically handled by one State alone.

A fundamental aim of the Arts Council of Australia is to take the arts to the people in order to cultivate an appreciation of the best in drama,

ballet, opera, music, painting and sculpture. In arranging tours by professional companies and individuals it provides employment and encouragement for trained artists and for young trainees, particularly in touring to schools, a major part of the country touring programme.

Finance for the Federal office comes from the Federal Government as an annual grant made by the Australian Council for the Arts, and a group of public spirited companies which have supported the Council during its quarter century of service to the arts.

Recent Publications: *The First Twenty-five Years: A Study of the Arts Council of Australia.* Manuals for country branch instruction: *Theatre 1970, Exhibitions 1969, Annual Bulletin 1970.*

President: Mr. P. J. McKeown, B.A. Dip.Ed., Headmaster, Canberra Grammar School, Manuka, A.C.T.

Federal Secretary: Mrs. V. M. Gerrett, P.O. Box 966, Canberra City, A.C.T.

BP AUSTRALIA LIMITED

BP Australia is the Marketing Company of the BP group in Australia; although the direction of the group in Australia is entirely Australian, there is a good deal of liaison with overseas authorities and much of the BP philosophy of training, particularly Management Development, is reflected in the Australian pattern.

The Company operates throughout Australia and in New Guinea, employing some 3,500 people. Head Office is in Melbourne with State Offices in each capital city. The training staff consists of a Manager, Superintendent, Training Officer and Assistant in Head Office and a Training Officer in each State Office. This comparatively small staff is effective only because BP has long recognised that the fundamental responsibility for training any employee lies in the hands of that person's immediate supervisor; this is part of his general responsibility of managing people.

External Courses

BP's training is designed to meet the needs of its own organisation and is met largely from within its own resources. In addition to the in-Company course, full use is made of the training facilities offered by outside bodies and also by suitable overseas courses.

BP Education Scheme

In addition to the above training, BP operates a comprehensive education scheme whereby staff are encouraged to undertake substantial courses of part-time study in a wide range of subjects, many in the area of Management Development.

Programmes

Young graduates are also recruited with the ultimate aim of filling senior positions. Their first two years with the Company consists of a series of working attachments, often involving project work or complete responsibility for some operational activity. Suitable postgraduate education activity is often pursued at the same time or during a later phase of the employee's development. A small number proceed on overseas exchange attachments for further experience.

The overall objective of training for BP is

(a) to improve people's ability to discharge their existing responsibilities.

(b) to provide an insight into the knowledge and skills necessary for the assumption of responsibility at a higher level.

The objectives of each course, then, are an extension of these and spell out more specifically which knowledges and skills are to be dealt with in a particular course. The average length of a residential course is ten days and various training methods ranging through lecture, conference and syndicate discussions to various case studies, simulations and other practical exercises; appropriate visual aids are used and where applicable the service of outside experts from universities, Government, business or other training institutions may also be utilised. Some of the films dealing with the oil industry are available on loan to outside organisations from the Public Relations Officer in State Offices.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COY. LTD.

The Company is conscious of the need for developing both its individual managers and the management climate of the organisation. Twice a year a residential management course is conducted for its senior and middle management. Selected officers attend external residential management courses both in Australia and overseas, and there are exchanges of personnel with overseas companies. The Company keeps abreast with the latest management development techniques and conducts internal management and organisational development programmes to meet specific needs.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Country Women's Association of Australia was formed as a co-ordinating body in 1945, to enable the State Associations of the Commonwealth and Territories to promote the several objects of the State Associations; and to speak with one voice on national and international matters more especially concerning the welfare of country women and children.

Each State and Territory Association is autonomous.

The position of National President is held for two years only, rotating to each State on a Biennial basis.

C.W.A. of Australia is affiliated with The Associated Country Women of the World. Their headquarters are at: 40 Kensington High Street, London, W.8.

C.W.A. of Australia is non-party political and non-sectarian.

The National Office is in Western Australia until June, 1971, when it will move to Tasmania.

Office bearers all give honorary service.

National President: Mrs. J. A. Roe, J.P., 1174 Hay Street, W. Perth, W.A. 6005.

National Secretary: Mrs. N. E. Barrett, M.B.E., 1174 Hay Street, W. Perth, W.A. 6005. Telephone: 21-6041.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Following the establishment of the Department of Education and Science in December, 1966, the use of the name Commonwealth Office of Education has been discontinued. The activities formerly conducted by the C.O.E. are now incorporated in those of the Department.

Among its other responsibilities the Department of Education and Science is associated with the teaching of English to migrants. This programme is administered by the six State Departments of Education as part of the assimilation activities sponsored by the Department of Immigration. In this connection the Department of Education and Science undertakes research in language and in the methodology associated with class, correspondence and radio instruction in English for adult European migrants. It prepares special texts for teachers and students and a professional journal on the teaching of language. The Advisory Teacher Service operates for teachers of migrant classes and courses of training for those teachers are held from time to time. The Department of Education and Science also prepares the scripts of radio lessons in English broadcast for migrants by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The secretariat for the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO and its associated committees and working parties is provided by the Department of Education and Science. The Department not only services these committees but helps to develop the exchange of ideas within Australia itself.

Periodicals: *Education News, Annual Report.*
Secretary: Emeritus Professor Sir Hugh Ennor, C.B.E., Department of Education and Science, Box 826, P.O., Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

The Migrant Education Section of the Department of Immigration is concerned primarily with teaching English and community and citizenship education to migrants. The ability to speak English helps migrants to integrate into the Australian community.

A major objective is the development of educational programmes to meet the varying needs of individual migrants and migrant groups. Intensive English courses are a recent introduction and are directed mainly at professional migrants who require English before they are able to practise their professions in Australia. Five weeks of the eight week course are given over to general English and during the last three weeks instruction is given in special English associated with the migrant's occupation. Living allowances are paid to each participant and his dependants.

Accelerated English courses involving 3 to 4 hours instruction daily, continuation classes held in the day time and evening in schools and community centres throughout Australia, correspondence, radio and television lessons are all provided free of charge to migrants.

The Department of Immigration in consultation with the Department of Education and Science began this year a comprehensive programme for non-English speaking migrant children. Under this programme, the Commonwealth finances the salaries of special teachers and supervisory staff, the purchase of approved educational equipment, and materials and teacher training courses for State Government and dependent schools.

Secretary: Sir Peter Heydon, C.B.E., Department of Immigration, Macquarie Street, Barton, A.C.T. 2600.

DRAMA LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA

In July, 1968, members of the British Drama League (Australia), which was originally inaugurated at a public meeting held in Sydney on June 30, 1937, voted to change its name to Drama League of Australia.

The stated general aims of the League are: "To assist the development of the arts of the theatre and to promote a right relationship between drama and the life of the community." Practical efforts to achieve these aims are made in two main fields, (1), by providing and keeping up-to-date a drama library for members' use, and (2), by assisting members to stage plays, conduct playreadings and organise drama festivals, also to encourage a discerning audience for theatre.

1. Over the years of the League's existence a drama lending library of approximately 10,000 volumes and some plays in manuscript have been collected. Many are old and out-of-print; more are new and deal with contemporary drama. The League is at present in a position to buy almost any book of the theatre on sale either in Australia or overseas. Most well-favoured plays in the library are in reading sets, i.e., as many volumes of a play as there are principal characters in it. Also on the shelves there is a choice of books on aspects of theatre, i.e., production, theory of drama, historic costume, stage construction and scene designing.

   A general catalogue is maintained and there are special catalogues under the following headings: three-act plays; one-act plays; plays for all-women casts; for all-men casts; plays by Australian authors; religious drama; children's plays; technical books.

   Also in the library are recordings of dialects of the British Isles and the U.S.A. and of Shakespearean plays.

   Volumes and recordings are lent in the usual way. Any financial member may borrow a single volume freely for a fortnight but fees are charged for longer periods and for sets of plays.

   Secretary-Librarians are employed to maintain the library, obtain advice for members with drama problems, post books to country members and administer the office.

2. The League conducts drama courses, tailored to suit members' needs. Courses range from brief week-end schools to long courses, maybe as long as two months, during which time a skilled tutor guides rehearsal and performance of a play as well as lecturing and demonstrating during the period. The long courses particularly suit country areas with several centres where there are interested members in reasonably close proximity. Occasionally the League conducts advanced courses, usually for producers keen to increase their competence.

Membership of the League, available for a nominal annual subscription, is widely scattered throughout Australia and the Commonwealth Territories. There is no entrance fee.

There are two classes of members, Individual and Group. Individual Members are simply persons who themselves enjoy the League facilities. Group Members are dramatic societies, schools and colleges, religious organisations, etc., which, for single subscriptions, enjoy the League services. In fact Group Members, through their nominated officers, are the most active of League members.

The League is affiliated with the British Drama League in England and is the Australian member of the International Amateur Theatre Association.

The Annually elected Drama League of Australia Council consists of a President, not more than 8 Vice-Presidents who reside in most States of the Commonwealth and not more than 30 members from amongst whom an Hon. Treasurer and Sub-committees are chosen. All Council Members act in an honorary capacity. The Secretary-Librarians are salaried.

The League receives financial assistance from the New South Wales Government through its Cultural Grants Committee though the grant may not be the same sum every year. It is used to finance the library, to subsidise drama courses throughout New South Wales and to pay outward charges on book parcels (also within N.S.W.). As metropolitan Sydney has grown, its interest in little theatre has tended to wane. However, elsewhere and particularly in country areas, little theatre is full of vitality and regional drama festivals, which the League is keen to foster, are held in country centres. Drama in education is gaining ground in Australia and a substantial proportion of Group Members are schools, both state and private, in all parts of the Commonwealth and its Territories.

Publications: The following are supplied to all members:

DRAMA, the quarterly magazine published in London by the British Drama League.

DRAMA LEAGUE of AUSTRALIA BULLETIN, a news letter published quarterly in Sydney.

The President's Annual Report and Balance Sheet, as presented at the Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Ian J. Maxwell is President of the League. Its office is situated in Sydney, N.S.W., at 173 Sussex Street, Sydney 2000. Phone number is 29-8492.

FAMILY LIFE MOVEMENT OF AUSTRALIA (DIVISION OF FATHER AND SON MOVEMENT)

A specialist Christian organisation in the field of sex education, human relations, marriage and family life. It was founded in 1926 and has branches in each State. The Movement provides "Family Life Education" programmes for: graded sex education sessions for parents and children at Primary School age level; for teenagers at High School age level; sessions for parents and married couples; seminars for social workers, clergy, youth leaders and others; and a Problem Counselling Service. The graded sessions may be sponsored by School-Parent bodies and Committees, Churches, Community Service Clubs and other similar bodies.

Publications: The Movement publishes a wide range of literature.

Commonwealth Headquarters: 15 Goulburn Street, Sydney 2000. Phone: 211-5644.

Newcastle and Hunter Valley Regional Centre: Bank of N.S.W. Building, Cnr. Tudor and Beaumont Streets, Hamilton.

Victoria: 475 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000. Phone: 62-4251.

Queensland: Box 112P, G.P.O., Brisbane. Phone: 36-3024.

South Australia: G.P.O. Box 1736N, Adelaide, 5001. Phone: 64-3573.

JUNIOR FARMER MOVEMENT

Junior Farmer Movements exist in all States. They aim to educate their members (young men and women) in all aspects of their industry, viz., soils, pasture management, breeding, diseases, nutrition, marketing,

farm records and accounts and agricultural economics. This they do by means of special schools, field days, lectures and publications. They usually co-operate in these endeavours with the Department of Agriculture and sometimes with University Adult Education Departments. In some States the club's organisers emphasise the need for knowledge of the wider world. Like the founders of the Danish High Schools, they take the view that effective work on the farm requires a lively and creative mind. Hence they have broadened the scope of their work to include courses in community leadership, problems of the country town and courses in international relations.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL

As a result of recommendations by the National Health and Medical Research Council, the Commonwealth Government created, in 1939, a National Co-ordinating Council for Physical Fitness (later re-named the Commonwealth Council for National Fitness), with the aim of improving the standards of physical fitness in young Australians.

In 1939, the Commonwealth Government approved an allocation of $200,000 to be made available as an annual grant of $40,000 divided between the States for a five-year period, to assist in the creating of State National Fitness Councils and to develop activities according to local needs and conditions.

The Commonwealth National Fitness Act which was passed in 1941, made provision for the appointment of a Commonwealth Council for National Fitness which was to advise the Minister for Health in relation to the development of physical fitness in the Commonwealth, training of teachers, provision of facilities and the formation of organisations directed towards development of programmes in physical education. The Act also established a trust account known as the National Fitness Fund and authorised the Minister for Health to apply money to provide assistance to National Fitness Councils in each State, to promote physical fitness in schools, universities and other institutions and to enable the Council to make enquiries into the cause of lack of physical fitness in the community.

In 1942, the annual Commonwealth National Fitness appropriation was increased by a further $100,000 to assist State Councils further and to develop programmes of physical education in State Education Departments.

The annual appropriation has increased over the years and at present stands at $350,000. A further $66,000 is made available annually on a $1 Commonwealth to $2 State subsidy basis for State capital works programmes approved by the Commonwealth.

State National Fitness Councils are engaged in a wide range of activities designed to promote the general fitness of the community. Further information on these programmes may be obtained from the Head Office of the National Fitness Council in each capital city.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA

The National Library of Australia is a statutory body established by Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1960. Its functions are:

(a) to maintain and develop a national collection of library material,

including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people;

(b) to make library material in the national collection available to such persons and institutions and in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Council (of the National Library) determines with a view to the most advantageous use of that collection in the national interest;

(c) to make available such other services in relation to library matters and library material (including bibliographical services) as the Council thinks fit, and, in particular, services for the purposes of:

(i) The library of the Parliament;

(ii) The Departments and authorities of the Commonwealth; and

(iii) The Territories of the Commonwealth; and

(d) to co-operate in library matters (including the advancement of library science) with authorities or persons, whether in Australia or elsewhere, concerned with library matters.

In general, the Library's policies and activities aim to supplement the resources and services of other libraries in Australia by providing a strong national collection and services and by giving support to many forms of library co-operation.

Collections and Services

The National Library has a collection of over 1,000,000 volumes, growing at an increasing rate at present around 60,000 volumes a year; and special collections of maps, manuscripts, microfilms, moving films, newspapers and pictorial materials. The research resources of its collections are concentrated principally in fields of the Social Sciences and Humanities. The Australian Collection and the Orientalia Collection, comprising Chinese, Japanese and Korean language materials are segregated and associated with special units of service within the Library. This also applies to other collections specially identified, such as manuscripts, maps, films and pictorial forms. Besides providing reference, information, special bibliography and interlibrary loan services, the Library produces and publishes national bibliographies, union catalogues, research guides and maintains location services for other libraries. Extension activities include the development of a rapidly growing Canberra Public Library Service for residents of the Australian Capital Territory and also technical and circulation services for public libraries of other Territories. Special Australian reference collections are developed and maintained for placement in over sixty Australian posts abroad and larger libraries are provided and managed in London and New York. Training courses and advisory services are conducted for the National Library and other Commonwealth Libraries.

The Library has approximately 640 positions on its establishment, almost one quarter of these being professional positions.

Principal Librarian: Parkes Place, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600. Phone: 62-1111.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA, FILM DIVISION

The Film Division is part of the National Library of Australia, a statutory authority deriving its charter to operate from the National Library Act, 1960.

The Film Division has assembled three collections:

1. A general lending collection of more than 10,000 prints of over 6,500 titles. These are available, on free loan, direct to agencies of the Commonwealth Government and to organisations in the Territories under its control. They are also available through the State film libraries whose resources the Division supplements, to agencies of the State Governments and to organisations such as clubs, societies and public companies in the States. In addition, the film collections of the British, Irish, Malaysian, Netherlands, Swedish, United Arab Republic and United States Embassies have been transferred to the Division for maintenance and distribution. Loans total more than 25,000 each year.
2. An historical collection designed to illustrate the development of the film in Australia and to reflect aspects of Australian life and achievement. Films in this collection are not for general loan.
3. A collection of classics intended to illustrate the origin and development of the film overseas. These films are lent only to approved organisations established for the serious study of the film.

Catalogues relating to the three collections, with monthly, quarterly and annual supplements, are published.

Chief Film Officer: Film Division, National Library of Australia, 113 London Circuit, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

NATIONAL MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

Through the Councils in each State there is a continuous programme of education in all aspects of marriage and family living. In the adult field this is concerned with the preparation of engaged couples for marriage; preparation for parenthood; problems of children of all ages from infancy to marriage; the stresses and strains on marriage in the modern world; the causes of breakdown; the effect of such breakdown on children; the need for a marriage guidance service in the community and the services already available. The Councils also train selected people to work as marriage counsellors.

Apart from this in-service training, the general educational work is usually done through existing community groups requesting help from the Council. Courses are held at the Councils' centres and there is also co-operation with Councils of Adult Education in supplying the leadership for some specialised courses.

Methods include lectures, panel discussions, films and filmstrips, tape recordings, and small group discussions and laboratory type exercises. Radio and television are used whenever opportunity is presented.

Queensland Marriage Guidance Council, Director: Mr. L. W. Hahn, 159 St. Pauls Terrace, Brisbane 4000. Phone: 21-2005.

Marriage Guidance Council of New South Wales, Director: Mr. R. Routh, 36 Alfred Street, Milsons Point 2061. Phone: 929-7122.

Marriage Guidance Council of Victoria, Director: Mr. Lloyd G. Phillips, 46 Princess Street, Kew 3101. Phone: 86-8512.

Marriage Guidance Council of South Australia, Secretary: Mr. C. E. M. Harris, 55 Hutt Street, Adelaide 5000. Phone: 23-4566.

Marriage Guidance Council of Western Australia, Acting Director: Mrs. R. McDermott, 32 Richardson Street, West Perth 6005. Phone: 21-8904.

Tasmanian Marriage Guidance Council, Director: Mr. M. L. Redmond, 24 Antill Street, Hobart 7000. Phone: 23-6041.

Canberra Marriage Guidance Council, President: Mr. P. Bailey, 1st Floor, Melbourne Buildings, West Row, Canberra City 2601. Phone: 48-0530.

In addition to these Councils a number of Marriage Guidance Centres or Counselling Services are organised by the Churches in each State, and by the Family Life Movement of Australia.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Centre for Continuing Education of the National University was established in 1969 with the redesignation and development of the former very small Department of Adult Education. It is responsible to the Vice-Chancellor and draws on the resources of both the Institute of Advanced Studies and the School of General Studies; it is assisted by an advisory committee representative of these two parts of the University. Its title stresses continuing education, a wider concept than adult education as frequently understood in Australia. Without sacrificing the "liberal" or properly educative, the Centre concerns itself with the continuing education of adults in whatever institutional form this manifests itself, particularly in Australian society.

The Centre encourages the study of continuing education as an appropriate area of activity of this and other universities. As a providing agency it seeks to make available the special resources of the University to those not working for degrees who have already graduated or who are able to benefit from university study, locally through a programme of classes and especially nationally through conferences, seminars, in-service and other courses.

The study of continuing education takes several forms. Suitably qualified candidates with experience of continuing education, especially as tutors, training officers or educational administrators, may work for higher degrees at the Centre (full-time for the degree of Ph.D. and full- or part-time for the master's degree). *Ad hoc* workshops, seminars and training programmes are arranged for those employed in continuing education, sometimes in conjunction with other agencies (for example, courses for public service training officers jointly with the Public Service Board). Weekly seminars are arranged providing those working in continuing education in Canberra and beyond with a forum for the critical examination of papers on their thought and their work on aspects of continuing education. These seminars contribute to the development of an Australian literature of continuing education; some of the papers thus produced are likely to be published in collections of essays and other studies by the Centre or elsewhere.

In its own thinking, the Centre considers particularly the philosophical and social bases for continuing education and the implications for the whole educational system of an approach which contradicts the more familiar, terminal approach to education. It develops research tools for

the study and evaluation of educational provision for adults; this should raise the quality of theoretical studies in continuing education and assist towards improved provision both by the Centre and other agencies. It has a particular interest in the theory and the practice of small group and group dynamics approaches to teaching and learning.

Beyond the study of continuing education the Centre does not itself seek to teach across the range of disciplines represented in the University. It acts in a consultative, animating and administrative capacity to secure the provision of a programme of classes, most of them courses of evening study, in the A.C.T., and a programme of conferences, seminars and other courses on matters of national importance at a national level. The class programme reflects and in some instances goes beyond the disciplines taught within the University; the emphasis in many courses is inter-disciplinary and problem-oriented. In 1971 courses are offered in which tutors from three disciplines work together, teaching concurrently on the Environment, and, in another such course, on modern America. In 1972 similar courses with teams of tutors are planned on "Women in Society" and on education in Australia. A comprehensive study of students enrolling in 1970 is yielding understanding of both the nature and interests of the Centre's local clientele and the questions which prove fruitful in studies of this kind.

During 1970 the Centre developed a selective programme of national courses running for a week-end or longer. Over 1,200 people attended courses in such subjects as intensive Japanese and Chinese (duration four weeks), the processes and problems of seeking conservation, rural policy, and the social responsibilities of journalism (week-end courses) biotelemetry and "Education and the Arts" (duration one week each). Many such courses are the outcome of extended discussion with other agencies, educational (the Extension departments of the Universities of Sydney and New England, the training division of the Public Service Board) and others (The Australian Journalists' Association, the Academy of Science, The National Parks Association). Sometimes discussion leads to joint provision, the Centre providing advice on course design and content to agencies less experienced in this work. The result of such co-operation is one subject of evaluation and appraisal within the Centre.

In such ways the Centre seeks to develop and draw out the educational functions of agencies and associations primarily devoted to other purposes, stimulating them to see themselves as part of that responsible, educable society toward which the Centre works. In the long term the Centre seeks to foster refresher and re-education programmes as a normal part of the adult experience of Australians at work and at play. To this end it seeks opportunities to consult with public and private agencies interested in educational and training processes and welcomes approaches from administrators and managers no less than from educators.

In 1970 the Centre's academic and support staff numbered twelve.

Director: Dr. C. Duke, Centre for Continuing Education, Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600. Tel.: 49-2892.
Administrative Officer: Mr. L. Hayes. Tel.: 49-3256.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS

The establishment of an education scheme in the Australian Army with the title of the Australian Army Educational Service was approved

by the War Cabinet in March, 1941, and the then Dr. R. B. Madgwick was appointed its first Director. Early in 1948 the A.A.E.S. was given the status of a corps and became the Australian Army Educational Corps. In August, 1960, with Royal approval, the title of the Corps became the Royal Australian Army Educational Corps.

The role of the R.A.A.E.C. is to provide those educational services which contribute to the functional efficiency of the Army. It does this by developing in the soldier those qualities on which his military skills largely depend — intelligence, high morale, and a thinking attitude towards his work and environment.

Soldiers whose schooling in civil life has not reached Intermediate standard are encouraged to undertake further general studies early in their Service careers. The Corps conducts courses at three successive levels which broadly correspond to the first, second and third year standards in N.S.W. High Schools, although the subjects are studied with an adult bias. The Army Certificates of Education—Third, Second and First Class mark the attainment of these standards. After they have qualified at Army First Class Certificate of Education level, many soldiers continue voluntarily to higher civil academic and vocational qualifications.

The Services conjointly administer the Services General Certificate of Education which is recognised as the equivalent of the Victorian Leaving Examination.

The academic curriculum of a number of Army establishments is taught by R.A.A.E.C. officers. This task can vary from teaching mathematics to various engineering courses to instructing in Logic and Government to Officer Cadets at O.C.S. Portsea. At the R.A.A.F. School of Languages, R.A.A.E.C. officers assist with instruction and participate in the organisation of courses in foreign languages at home and abroad.

At the Army Apprentices' School, Balcombe, Victoria, the R.A.A.E.C. covers the academic requirements of the various trade courses to the standards laid down by the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria.

A component of the Corps in Papua-New Guinea is responsible for the educational needs of all regular troops in the Territory. The main tasks are the teaching of English, an education of general enlightenment, and the educational preparation of indigenous officer cadets.

The modern soldier must have an intelligent awareness of world events. Therefore the R.A.A.E.C. regards the dissemination of topical news and information throughout the Army as one of its most important responsibilities. This is done through such media as lectures on Current Affairs and Social Studies, and by the preparation and distribution of special publications.

The Services' Vocational and Educational Training Scheme is controlled and administered by the Corps. This scheme provides a nation-wide coverage of correspondence and part-time attendance courses at all levels. Subjects studied can range from home gardening to university degree courses.

R.A.A.E.C. officers are responsible for supervising the education of the children of soldiers in certain overseas areas. Although in these areas the R.A.A.E.C. task involves liaison with the R.A.E.C. of the British Army in matters dealing with children's education, there are two

R.A.A.E.C. officers actually on the teaching staff of British Army Children's Schools in Singapore.

The Resettlement scheme is a further service implemented by the R.A.A.E.C. On reaching the end of their service, all ranks are offered advice on their selection of civil occupations. With the co-operation of the Department of Labour and National Service, the best advice and assistance is sought to place the member in employment suited to his aptitudes, training and qualifications.

In its short history, the size and responsibilities of the Corps have greatly expanded. New demands are continually being made requiring the Corps to extend its services and expand its field of activity. To meet, and, in some cases, to anticipate these demands, the Corps is actively conducting research, particularly in the sphere of instructional methods and the use of advanced teaching aids.

Director of Army Education: Army Headquarters, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600. Tel.: 65-2966.

THE WORLD EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

The World Education Fellowship is an international organisation which came into being in Europe in 1921 as the New Education Fellowship and is now active in 25 countries. Its name was changed in 1966. From the outset, the International Headquarters has been located in London. The W.E.F. is a non-racial and non-political fellowship in which teachers, parents and all who are interested in education may meet on equal terms and work to achieve better education. Its broad aims are: to develop the fullest potentialities of every child, youth and adult irrespective of race, nation, colour, creed or social background. Education is defined as a process that begins in infancy and continues throughout life, and as a process concerned with all aspects of the personality — physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual.

The W.E.F. works with UNESCO as an international, non-governmental organisation and has carried out some important projects for that body. One of the vital functions of International Headquarters is to arrange periodic World Conferences on themes which attract delegates from W.E.F. Sections throughout the world. In July, 1970, a successful World Conference on "The Educational Environment: Approaches to Primary Education" was held in London in co-operation with the Montessori Society, in honour of UNESCO's International Education Year, under the chairmanship of Dr. James Henderson, World Chairman, W.E.F. The Jubilee Congress of W.E.F. in August, 1971, at Brussels, marks the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Fellowship at the Calais Conference in 1921. In Australia, the W.E.F. has functioned actively since 1937. There are six State Sections; office bearers act in an honorary capacity and the activities of the Fellowship are open to non-members. Membership fees are about $2.50 per year, some of which goes in capitation fees to the Australian Council, W.E.F. (which acts as a co-ordinating body to bring distinguished lecturers from overseas to lecture throughout Australia), and to International Headquarters. Headquarters of the Australian Council, W.E.F. rotates from State to State about every three years.

The New South Wales Section of W.E.F. has branches at Newcastle, Armidale and Wollongong and a strong Sydney membership. It rents a centrally situated office and large meeting room manned by an assistant secretary. The range of its activities in any one year includes: an Annual Summer School of Creative Arts which has attracted for 19 years (up to 1970) a resident enrolment of about 120 adult students from 16 years and over, including visiting Colombo Plan and other students from Asia, Africa and Pacific Islands, etc.: parent education projects such as lecture-discussions with professional resource persons and trained discussion leaders — these are held regularly in city and suburbs; various public lecture-discussions and seminars on subjects of current educational interest, three international educational/social functions, and three Scholarship Funds for disadvantaged students: i.e., the Indian Scholarship Fund by which 50 scholarships of $100 each and 20 half scholarships of $50 each are subscribed to give selected Indian children a year's schooling, the selected scholars being chosen by the W.E.F. Section in India. W.E.F. also maintains scholarships for New Guinea students and for libraries for N.G. schools, and a scholarship fund to help Australian Aborigine children with expenses of their primary school education.

Publications: The International Headquarters issues regular News Bulletins as a means of maintaining contact with and between Sections. The Headquarters also publishes a monthly journal *The New Era in Home and School* which features articles of educational interest. *New Horizons in Education*, the journal of *W.E.F. Australian Council*, is published twice a year.

W.E.F. Australian Council: President, Mr. Donald McLean, 34 The Point Road, Woolwich, N.S.W.

Hon Secretary: Professor Trevor Miller, University of Sydney, N.S.W.

Secretary, Western Australia: Mr. M. Lake, 65 Kingsway. Nedlands.

Secretary, Victoria: Mr. D. Saleeba, 5 Netherlee St., East Malvern.

Secretary, South Australia: Mr. R. E. Wilkins, 10 Blackburn Ave., Cowandilla.

Secretary, Tasmania: Mr. D. Dunn, Education Department, Launceston.

Secretary, Queensland: Mrs. A. Cowen, 323 Hawken Drive, St. Lucia.

Secretary, New South Wales: Mr. P. Johnman, Principal, Narrabeen Boys' High School.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Y.M.C.A.s operate through 110 Associations, branches and centres in all Australian States and in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Y.M.C.A.s programme provides recreational, social and physical education programmes for its more than 70,000 to 80,000 participants and members whom it regularly serves.

Extensive adult education courses on a wide variety of subjects are regularly organised by the Associations of the major capital cities and courses in Leadership Training are conducted by the Regional and National Councils of the Movement.

Publications: *Flashes* — illustrated, 3-4 times a year journal published by Y.M.C.A. National Council.

The National Executive Director, Y.M.C.A. National Headquarters and College for Leadership Training War Memorial, 196 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Victoria 3205. Phone: 69-7655.

THE Y.W.C.A. OF AUSTRALIA

The World Y.W.C.A. is a Christian international and inter-denominational movement working in 78 countries, and the Y.W.C.A. of Australia is the link between the World Headquarters in Geneva and the associations and groups which exist in over thirty cities and towns in Australia.

In turn, State Councils work with each association, thus allowing more frequent personal liaison than would be possible from National Council in a country of this size.

The work of each Association is designed always to suit the area it serves, whether a whole community or a section of the community, such as new settlers or Aboriginal people. It comprises such programmes as:

Residential camps for schoolgirls and mixed camps for teenagers, including creative activities and adventure camps.

Stay-at-Home Camps with varied daytime programmes.

Physical Education programmes and other skills.

Teenage and young adults dances, coffee clubs, and informal meetings.

Primary schoolgirls' clubs and general activities.

Clubs and discussion groups for women generally, with special emphasis on suburban centres and the needs of housewives.

Hostel accommodation for students and young working girls. This includes accommodation in two centres for single migrant girls, with special orientation aids.

Recreation centres in migrant camps.

Correspondence courses on a variety of subjects.

Training for a first job, or a second career for the older woman, or for sections of the community who for some reason find difficulty in obtaining employment.

Before school, and after school activities.

Volunteer Leadership Training Courses.

National Executive Director: 68 Powbelt St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002. Phone: 41-2131.

THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS

The Australian Council for the Arts commenced operation in 1968 as the Commonwealth Government's adviser on financial support for the arts and on policies for their development throughout Australia. The Council provides support for national and regional organisations, a national training programme, a research programme (to examine the needs of the arts and to suggest new areas for assistance), an international programme (to assist with international tours) and a development programme. Applications for assistance from the development funds are invited through regular advertisements in the national press and include a wide variety of projects throughout Australia in the fields of drama, Aboriginal arts, music, festivals, film and television and youth and education. Assistance through the youth and education fund is given to stimulate interest and activity in the arts both among young people within the education system and outside it and in the field of adult education in the arts for the greater enjoyment of leisure.

The Australian Council for the Arts: P.O. Box 302, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060. Tel.: 92-6011.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA — A.C.T. DIVISION

This Division of the Arts Council is a voluntary group of some 600 citizens with special interest or capacity in the arts, and its main function is to bring to Canberra audiences distinctive presentations in art, music, theatre, ballet and poetry from overseas and all parts of Australia, including Canberra itself.

Examples of the wide range of interests and activities of the Council are: Readings of poetry from around the world on various themes with informed commentary and presentation of their own work by Australian poets; exhibitions of painting, sculpture, pottery and prints by celebrated Australian and overseas artists; lunch hour and Sunday afternoon concerts of lesser known works and operas by professional and promising student musicians; presentation of plays of good professional standard not available through any other agency; presentation of national ballet, dance and music companies such as the Engel Family from Austria and the Royal Thai Ballet. Children are specially catered for by presentation in the schools of drama, opera, ballet, marionettes and music for primary and secondary students.

Many of these presentations are conducted in association with official bodies such as the Department of the Interior, the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board, overseas governments and embassies. The Australian Council for the Arts provides financial assistance for certain of our presentations.

Voluntary work is the lifeblood of the Arts Council, without it the Division would cease to exist.

President: Richard Kingsland.
Hon. Secretary: David B. Walsh.
Office: Room 3, Griffin Centre, Bunda Street, Canberra City 2601.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

The Australian Institute of Anatomy is administered by the A.C.T. Health Services Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Health and was established as a result of the Federal Government's decision in 1923 to accept the offer of the late Sir Colin MacKenzie to donate to the nation his collection of comparative anatomy dissections of Australian animals.

These were the result of many years' work in the study of the structure and function of muscles in connection with his investigations into the treatment of disabilities caused by poliomyelitis.

The present building was completed in 1931 and consists of two public museums and an administrative block containing offices, a library, a lecture theatre, laboratories and work rooms.

One of the museums is now devoted to anatomical displays of general educational nature as distinct from the original specialised collection. The other contains displays of items drawn from the National Ethnographic Collection which is housed at the Institute until a National Museum is erected. These attract approximately 250,000 visitors each year.

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Also accommodated temporarily in the building are the A.C.T. Public Health Laboratory, two sections of the National Biological Standards Laboratory and the Nutrition Section of the Health Department.

The latter section has carried out a number of food consumption surveys in the various States, the Northern Territory and Papua-New Guinea. An important function of this section is education in nutrition.

Publications: Pamphlets on nutrition, food composition tables and a bimonthly publication, *Food and Nutrition Notes and Reviews*. This publication reviews important work in the field of nutrition both in Australia and Overseas.

Curator: Mr. R. Stone, Australian Institute of Anatomy, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601. Telephone: 48-6611.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

The Australian War Memorial, Canberra, which was officially opened on Armistice Day, 1941, is a national shrine to the deeds, valour and sacrifice of Australians who died serving their country in times of war.

The conception of the Memorial extends over three broad aspects — commemoration, exhibition galleries and the library. The purely commemorative features include the Roll of Honour on which are inscribed 102,000 names of those who died in the service of their country. The focal point of the building is the Hall of Memory in which the social, personal and fighting qualities of those who served are depicted in large stained glass windows and mosaic patterns.

The exhibition galleries display many hundreds of items which are an historical record of Australian participation in wars in which this country has been involved. These war relics are supplemented by sculpture, dioramas of battles and paintings.

In the library is preserved the mass of documentary records relating to the various wars. Divided into four departments, the collection is a comprehensive coverage of all facets of Australia at war and a valuable reference for researchers and historians. The Printed Records Section includes over 70,000 books and 5,000 volumes of bound periodicals. The main group in the Written Records Section is the war diaries of Australian Army units during both world wars. The Photographic Section includes 240,000 still photographs and the Films Section four million feet of film.

Director: Mr. W. R. Lancaster, Australian War Memorial, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600. Telephone: 48-6622.

CANBERRA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Canberra College of Advanced Education is situated on a 290 acre campus in Bruce, about five and a half miles from Canberra's Civic Centre.

The College was established as an autonomous institution by an Act of Commonwealth Parliament which took effect from November 14, 1967, and its purpose is to diversify further the educational opportunities available for students wishing to undertake courses at tertiary level. Courses are designed to meet the requirements of employer groups in a changing

society, and at the same time allow the student some breadth of study outside his chosen specialisation.

The College comprises five Schools — Administrative Studies, Applied Science, Computing Studies, Liberal Studies, and Teacher Education. The environment of the College is strongly interdisciplinary and courses are in general constructed to allow students to take advantage of the wide range of teaching areas available.

In 1971, the School of Liberal Studies of the Canberra College of Advanced Education will offer eight European and Asian language courses as part of its extension work, some being conducted at the College, some at A.N.U.

The courses in Elementary Russian, Elementary Japanese and Elementary Chinese are the first stage of three-year regular undergraduate courses in these languages but can also be taken by students who have no intention of doing the full course.

Principal: Dr. S. S. Richardson.
Registrar: Mr. J. R. Scutt.
Address: Canberra College of Advanced Education, Box 381, P.O., Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

CANBERRA E 'ENING COLLEGE

The College was opened in 1945 and at present has an enrolment of over 800 students. Classes are held at Canberra High School and the majority of teachers are drawn from senior members of the staffs of the high schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

Particular emphasis has been placed on the provision of opportunities for study for the Leaving Certificate, University Matriculation, Public Service examinations and the Intermediate Certificate. With this aim in view, a wide range of subjects is made available which enable every student to select work which he has studied previously at school.

Some classes are also conducted in subjects such as Stock Exchange, Lapidary, Wood Hobbies, Cake Decorating and Advanced Cooking, whilst there is also a class in Advanced English for those migrants who have completed the normal course and wish to progress further.

Principal: Canberra Evening College, Canberra High School, Bindoobie Cres., Macquarie, A.C.T. 2614.

CANBERRA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

From the earliest days of the Federal Capital Commission, the need for technical education was recognised as part of the problem of providing a comprehensive range of educational facilities in the National Capital and in October, 1925, Mr. C. S. Daley, Secretary of the Commission, reported on a proposal for Junior Technical Courses at Telopea Park School.

After continued negotiations with the N.S.W. Technical Education authorities "Evening Continuation Classes and a Trades School at Telopea Park School" commenced to function in 1928 with classes in Commercial subjects, Trades subjects and Women's Handicrafts. There was still at this

time no formal apprenticeship scheme in operation within the Australian Capital Territory.

With the passing of the Apprenticeship Ordinance in 1936, a need for a change in status of the College became evident. A report of 1938 recommended that it should be developed gradually into the Canberra Technical College.

Since 1938 the Canberra Technical College has developed as a joint venture of a Commonwealth Department and a State Department. The Commonwealth Department of Education and Science is now responsible for buildings and equipment, policy, part-time teaching and support staff. The New South Wales Department of Technical Education is responsible for full-time teaching staff, syllabi and examinations.

The college now occupies three campuses, the main campus being at Reid with annexes at Acton and Kingston. The first building on the newer Reid campus was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor General on May 28, 1962. Buildings have been progressively added and at this date there is some 200,000 square feet of floor space in use. Planning for the next decade indicates a requirement for an additional 400,000 square feet by 1980. A new School of Horticulture is at present on the drawing board. This will be a third annexe to the Technical College and is to be located at Weston Creek.

In 1970, 7,000 students were attending some 120 courses offered at centres in Reid, Acton and Kingston. The courses cover a wide spectrum of levels and needs including not only the training of apprentices but also the preparation of people for more advanced responsibilities in commerce and industry.

Courses are grouped under three broad categories:

1. *Certificate Courses* — train draftsmen, supervisors, technical officers and technicians to a sub-professional level. Most courses involve four years' part-time study. Training is offered in the fields of:

Biology	Valuation	Survey Drafting
Architecture	Electronics	Mechanical Engineering
Building	Fashion	Naval Architecture
Chemistry	Management	Horticulture
Accounting	Supervision	Sheep and Wool

2. *Trade Courses* — are designed to supplement the on-the-job experience of indentured apprentices. Courses are offered in the areas of:

Electrical Fitting	Printing	Fitting and Machining
Radio	Plastering	Welding
Refrigeration	Cooking	Plumbing
Automotive	Painting	Sheetmetal
Bricklaying	Bookbinding	Greenkeeping
Carpentry	Hairdressing	Panelbeating

3. *Special Courses* — cover a wide range of topics which are offered on a non-certificate basis. Listed below is a selection of such courses:

Ceramics	Auctioneers & Agents	Public Speaking
Sculpture	Data Processing	Bookbinding
Painting	Dressmaking	Home Science
Motor Maintenance	Wine Service	Welding
Building	Cooking	Horticulture
Concreting	Matriculation	Shorthand
Ticketwriting	Efficient Reading	Typing

Whilst most courses are offered during the evening, an increasing number are being conducted during the day. In addition there are full-time courses in Art, Fashion, Shorthand, Typing and a one-year preparatory course for matriculation. It is anticipated that in the future more courses will be offered during the day including some on a sandwich basis.

Principal: P. L. Edwards, B.Sc.(Tech.), (Elec.Eng.), M.I.R.E.E.(Aust.).
Address: Canberra Technical College, Constitution Avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601. Phone: 48-8911. Area Code: 062.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION — A.C.T. BRANCH

The Country Women's Association in the Australian Capital Territory is a Branch of the N.S.W. Country Women's Association.

In all its activities and arrangements it is closely affiliated with the N.S.W. Association.

Secretary: Mrs. R. H. Lewis, 32 Donaldson Street, Braddon, A.C.T. 2601. Tel.: 4-2770.

NATIONAL FITNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE A.C.T.

The A.C.T. National Fitness Advisory Committee advises the Minister for Health concerning the development of national fitness activities within the A.C.T.

The committee makes recommendations regarding the allocation of Commonwealth moneys made available to the A.C.T. It is concerned with the encouragement of activities which promote physical education, recreation and community health. This includes training programmes for youth leaders, coaches, etc. It represents community organisations and interested Government departments.

Secretary: A.C.T. National Fitness Officer, A.C.T. Health Services, P.O. Box 825, Canberra City 2601. Telephone: 49-8077.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA — FILM DIVISION

The Film Division is part of the National Library of Australia, a statutory authority deriving its charter to operate from the National Library Act, 1960.

There are three collections, particulars of which are given in the entry under Federal Organisations.

Catalogues relating to the three collections, with monthly, quarterly and annual supplements are published.

The main collection of some 10,000 prints and 6,500 titles are available on free loan, to organisations in the A.C.T.

Chief Film Officer: Film Division, National Library of Australia, 113 London Circuit, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

ADVISORY BOARD OF ADULT EDUCATION

This body initially derived from a civilian advisory committee set up in 1941 to assist the Army and R.A.A.F. Education Services. In 1943 the Minister for Education constituted it an Advisory Adult Education Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Director-General of Education, and in 1945 it became a twelve-member Advisory Board of Adult Education to examine and report to the Minister for Education on the developments and funds necessary to expand adult education in New South Wales. From its inception in 1943 the Committee, later the Board, has been instrumental in allocating from the grants made to it by the government, substantial and increasing aid to the universities, major voluntary bodies, and the Adult Education Section of the Public Library; and in affording a forum for the exchange of information and discussion of the major policies and problems of adult education bodies in the State. References to the grants received from the Board will be found in the account of each of the main receiving bodies. These grants allocated for 1970-71 totalled $230,000.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL GRANTS

In 1966 the N.S.W. Government set up, under the Minister for Education, the Cultural Grants Committee to support the Arts, particularly in country areas.

The initial grant of $200,000 per annum is distinct from fixed grants made for museums, the Public Library and other institutions.

In 1969-70 the total grant was $205,000. It was distributed as follows: Arts and Crafts, some 37 different societies and groups, $28,500; Music, some 59 Eisteddfod societies, scholarships, orchestras and music societies, $40,200; Theatre and drama groups, some 38 theatre and dramatic organisations, $73,500; Ballet, $45,750; Film, $3,500; Literature, $9,800; to assist in touring costs of Opera, Ballet and drama and other Cultural activities, nine organisations, $44,650.

Executive Member: A. C. Verdon, Dept. of Education, Box 33, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (N.S.W. DIVISION)

A voluntary organisation in receipt of an annual subsidy from the N.S.W. State Government ($31,000 in 1969-70) to take the arts to the people, and particularly to assist in the cultural development of country areas. A grant is received annually for activities from the Advisory Committee on Cultural Grants totalling $36,000.

Through a subsidiary body — Arts Council Presentations Limited — extensive tours of professional Ballet, Opera, and Drama are arranged, usually in conjunction with the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust or commercial theatrical managements. During 1969 a total of 2,501 performances were given throughout the state to audiences totalling 439,254

people. An important part of the Council's activities is concerned with arranging special educational presentations in or for the schools. A limited number of touring art exhibitions are also arranged.

A Summer School of Visual and Performing Arts is held every January at East Sydney Technical College. Throughout the year special week-end courses are arranged in painting, pottery, music and in various aspects of theatre. The Council is strongly endeavouring to stimulate interest in and to raise the standard of amateur theatre, and to this end is now subsidising the services of a professional producer to work with amateur groups. Annual Drama Festival for Metropolitan and Country groups continue to be well-supported, and it is generally accepted that the competitions have raised overall standards.

The North Side Arts Festival has now become a biennial event. This festival is the only suburban cultural festival in Australia, and is organised by an independent committee of local citizens who function as a branch of the Arts Council.

In 1964, to mark the completion of 21 successful years, the N.S.W. Division moved into new premises in Darlinghurst now known as the Arts Council Centre. This building houses the administrative offices of the N.S.W. Division and an Art Gallery.

State Secretary: Mr. John Cooper, Arts Council Centre, 162 Crown Street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010. Phone: 31-6611.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Gallery is the principal art museum in New South Wales. It is maintained by the State Government and governed by a Board of Trustees as a branch of the Education Department. There are a few privately endowed purchase funds, notably the Florence Turner Blake, Colonel J. B. Pye and W. H. Nolan bequests; other private endowments benefit living Australian artists either by supplementing scholarships (Anthea Dyason bequest) or by offering annual art prizes (Archibald, Wynne, Sulman, Le Gay Brereton, McCaughey).

The institution was founded in 1874. The present building is half Victorian, completed between 1896 and 1909, and half modern, completed 1971. The prefederation name National Art Gallery of New South Wales remained in use until 1958. It is open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Entry to the permanent collections is always free; very occasionally a charge is made for one of the many temporary exhibitions.

Publications include exhibition catalogues, catalogues of the permanent collection and an illustrated *Quarterly*. These are often important sources for the study of Australian art. The Gallery also sells colour prints, slides, postcards and art books. It can give information on most art matters in New South Wales. The Art Gallery Society arranges lectures and films and also raises money for the Gallery. Guide lectures for school parties are available. Exhibitions and lectures for country centres are arranged by a full-time officer.

The collections chiefly embrace Australian and European art of the 19th and 20th century. There are also some significant 17th and 18th century European paintings. There is a comprehensive collection of

original prints from the Renaissance onwards. Oriental art is collected, and primitive art, mainly Australian Aboriginal and Melanesian. Apart from gifts of English porcelain and pewter, and some Australian pottery, the decorative arts are not collected, for another Sydney museum is devoted to them. The same applies to prehistoric, Egyptian and classical antiquities.

Director: Mr. Hal Missingham, retirement August, 1971.

Address: Art Gallery Road, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. Telephone: 221-2100. Cables: Artgalsyd.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

The Australian Museum was founded in 1827 and became established on its present site with the erection of the lower floors of the present North Wing between 1846 and 1849. It now comprises 89,000 square feet of floor space, of which 36,000 sq. ft. are exhibition galleries, and has an additional 10,000 sq. ft. of storage space in other parts of the city. The Museum is a New South Wales Government organisation, administered through the Department of Education. Its policy is determined by a Board of Trustees and given effect through a Director and a staff of over 100 persons, of whom 22 are scientists and four are education officers. The general concern of the Museum is with the natural sciences — zoology, geology, palaeontology and anthropology — and there are very extensive collections of specimens representing these areas of study, particularly from the Australian region. These collections have been built up over the past 150 years through collecting expeditions and through gifts, purchase and exchange.

The Museum has three main functions — curating of its collections, research and education. Museum research is traditionally in the field of classification and in addition, individual scientists carry on research into ecology, behaviours and the evolution of particular groups. This research is based on the collections and the excellent library which contains over 40,000 volumes as well as many unbound periodicals. The Museum's general educational function is carried out through its permanent displays, through films, lectures and travelling exhibitions, and through its many publications at both scientific and popular level. Museum staff provide identification of specimens and answer many thousands of inquiries each year from both the public and other scientific or government organisations. There is also a specialised education service for children, including organised lessons for school groups, loan collections, information services and vacation activities.

In the care of the collections and in research, scientists are assisted by a staff of technical officers, while gallery displays are prepared by the Exhibitions Department which includes artists, designers, modellers, preparators and photographers.

Publications: Quarterly magazine — *Australian Natural History* — a non-technical journal. Scientific periodicals — Records of the Australian Museum, and Memoirs of the Australian Museum. Annual Report. Museum Handbooks — *The Natural History of Sydney, Australian Museum Handbook, Exploring Between Tidemarks, The Frogs of N.S.W., Australian Aboriginal Stone Implements, Australian Aboriginal Decorative Art, Australian Aboriginal Rock Art,*

N.S.W. Aboriginal Place Names, Melanesian Art in the Australian Museum, Australian Aborigines (illustrated booklet for children). Folder — *These are Invertebrates.* Chart — *Life Through the Ages.* A wide range of free leaflets on natural science subjects.

Director: Dr. F. H. Talbot.

Address: 6-8 College Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. Telephone: 26-6954.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The N.S.W. Higher Education Act (1969) provided for an Advanced Education Board, advisory to the Minister of Education and Science, to co-ordinate the development of advanced education in the State. The Act provided for existing Colleges of Advanced Education, many of which had been in existence for up to 90 years, to become corporate colleges, and for the establishment of further corporate Colleges of Advanced Education.

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology, established 1965, is the largest of these institutions for advanced education. It provides a wide range of diploma courses in fields of Applied Science, Architecture and Building, Business and Administration Studies, Engineering and Information Processing. The Institute offers a range of extension courses for science graduates. In 1970 it enrolled over 3,000 students and this number is planned to rise to 5,500 in 1972. The Institute has a single central campus in Broadway, with divisions at Gore Hill and Brickfield Hill.

Mitchell College of Advanced Education, Bathurst, was opened in 1970. It provides three main programmes of study: Teacher Education; Business and Administrative Studies; General Studies. The College is residential. In addition, the College will offer external studies in Teacher Education and Business and Administration Studies, and it is hoped to develop extension studies in the region for those not enrolled in its three programmes of studies.

A second regional College, the Riverina College of Advanced Education, Wagga, is expected to open in 1972 and offer, on a residential basis, programmes of study in Teacher Education, Business and Administration, Liberal Studies and Applied Science.

Two long established residential Agricultural Colleges, at Hawkesbury and Wagga, offer advanced education and post diploma courses in the fields of agriculture, food, dairy and poultry technology. A third College is planned for Orange in 1972. This will be a residential co-educational college.

The National Art School, situated at East Sydney and Randwick, though courses are offered at Technical Colleges throughout the State, offers five diploma courses at the professional level: two in the Fine Arts; and three in Design. In addition, part-time vocational courses are offered in painting, sculpture, ceramics and design.

The N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music offers a complete training in all branches of music and opera at the diploma level, though provision is made for non-diploma students.

In addition to these Institutions and Colleges, a wide range of diploma courses, approved for Advanced Education scholarships, are offered in the para-medical field by a number of separate authorities, usually the appropriate professional body; in law by the Barristers and Solicitors

Admission Boards; Pre-school Teachers Courses; teacher training courses by several Roman Catholic Colleges; courses in Applied Science, Science and Commerce by the Seventh Day Adventist College; in acting and production by the National Institute of Dramatic Art.

The addresses of the principal institutions mentioned in this summary are as follows:

Registrar: N.S.W. Institute of Technology, Thomas Street, Broadway 2007. Phone: 2-0922.

Secretary: Mitchell College of Advanced Education, Bathurst, N.S.W. 2795.

Secretary: Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Richmond, N.S.W. 2753.

Secretary: Wagga Agricultural College, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650.

National Art School: Admissions and Information Unit, Department of Technical Education, Railway Square, Broadway, N.S.W. 2007. Phone: 2-0922.

Registrar: N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music, Macquarie Street, Sydney, 2000. Phone: 27-4206.

Director: National Institute of Dramatic Art, University of N.S.W., Box 1, P.O., Kensington 2033. Phone: 663-4727.

THE COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF N.S.W.

This Association was formed in 1922; it is non-party and non-sectarian.

The aims of the Country Women's Association of N.S.W. are to improve conditions for women and children in rural areas. Among its numerous projects are the establishment and maintenance of Baby Health Centres (for which the Government provides the Sister), Seaside and Mountain holiday Homes, Handicraft classes and hostels for school children.

Scholarships at State level and also given by Groups and Branches, help Aborigines and white children, and an annual C.W.A. Scholarship enables an indigenous girl from Papua-New Guinea to attend a Home Economics Course at the South Pacific Commission School in Suva, Fiji. A Scholarship is also given each year for a C.W.A. girl to attend an Outward Bound Course.

Through its membership of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, C.W.A. of N.S.W. has status with the U.N. and is particularly interested in the work of the Specialised Agencies. Each year a different country is studied by all Branches — study courses being arranged by the University of New England.

A special committee is concerned with drama, art and other cultural activities.

Publications: An Official Annual Report and a monthly magazine *The Country Woman.*

General Secretary: Miss W. Baltzer, 11 Greenknowe Avenue, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011. Telephone: 35-2923.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural extension services in New South Wales began 75 years ago. In 1890, an Agricultural Branch of the State's public services was created within the Ministry of Mines. For the first 17 years the Director of Agriculture was responsible to the Under Secretary for Mines (and Agriculture). In 1907, Agriculture became a separate Ministry and has continued as such.

By 1891 the new service included not only a research team, and crop and livestock specialists, but some itinerant field advisers. A monthly journal for farmers — *The Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W.* — had been launched, as had a miscellaneous bulletin series. An agricultural college (Hawkesbury) and experimental farm was established at Richmond, and sites had been chosen for several other "experimental and demonstrational" stations.

By 1910, a role for rural groups also was recognised by the Director. In that year, there first came into being, as an "Agricultural Bureau", a local voluntary body of farm people dedicated to adult education in general and agricultural education in particular. In 1921, the "Agricultural Bureau" groups federated as "The Agricultural Bureau of N.S.W.". To help development of the Agricultural Bureau movement the Department in that year appointed a professional officer designated "Organiser, Agricultural Bureau", a branch subsidy system was introduced and an annual three-days State congress of Bureau branch delegates was commenced.

Since 1910 some 1,600 rural localities have had a Branch of the Agricultural Bureau and at any time about 120 Branches are active. Some of the bigger Branches have over 100 members. Total membership exceeds 6,000. Branches promote—at locally determined intervals—short schools and courses, field days, meetings for lectures, discussions, symposia and other organised teaching situations on subjects of local and general interest.

Of recent years over 100 schools/courses for rural people are conducted annually through Branches of the Agricultural Bureau.

The Department provides a secretarial office and staff for the Agricultural Bureau of N.S.W. within its Division of Extension Services.

It is estimated that in full- and part-time duties of an educational nature, there is the equivalent of 350 full-time educational officers. The field officers are located throughout the State in about 70 areas. They are subject matter specialists, agronomists, representing Plant Industry Division; livestock officers, representing the Division of Animal Industry; fruit officers, Division of Horticulture; dairy officers and other categories, Division of Dairying; economics research officers, Division of Marketing and Agricultural Economics; plant pathologists and entomologists, Biological and Chemical Research Institute; and farm machinery advisers, Division of Research Stations. Although they are specialists they are also expected to give general advice when necessary.

For decentralised administration of extension services, the field officers are in nine agricultural regions with a supervisor, responsible to the Chief, Division of Extension Services, in charge. These regional officers also have the assistance of a publicity officer who aims to make effective use of the instruments of mass communication. Each regional office is also well equipped with audio visual aids. Each region is likely to make from 300 to 600 press releases in a year and each supports a number of farm radio sessions. Of the 48 rural radio stations in the State, not less than 42 have one or more farm sessions per week in which field officers regularly participate. In 1969/70 some 6,000 broadcasts were made.

Of the Department's $19,000,000 per annum expenditure, upwards of one-third is on research and educational/extension activities.

Without the co-operation of other Adult Education bodies the Department's effectiveness would be much less than it is. Speakers and demon-

strators are secured from other public service Departments including Conservation, Health, Technical Education, and Education; from banks and commercial bodies, and the Universities. Close links are maintained with the Advisory Board of Adult Education and the New South Wales Film Council, on each of which the Department is represented, and the New South Wales Council of Social Services.

Agricultural efficiency is the Department's basic aim, but farming as a business and farming as a way of life are so interwoven that the Department is inevitably concerned with the latter as well. It follows that rural community development and community self-help is a working philosophy of the extension forces.

A recent example of this is the healthy development of private rural advisory services. In New South Wales over 50 private consultants are now practising. Their annual clientele would total about 2,000.

Publications: The comprehensive publications service of the Department comprises a monthly free journal for farmers in general (26,000 circulation); a quarterly for dairy farmers (9,500 circulation); a quarterly for poultry farmers (5,500 circulation); a quarterly economics research journal, an annual report, science bulletins, and a range of some 1,400 miscellaneous booklets, pamphlets, and leaflets. Distribution of the latter ranges around 700,000 per year.

The Department has also held short-term schools and conferences at Hawkesbury Agricultural College covering a wide range of topics, which were accommodated as follows:

Milking Machine Operators Schools: Extension Service/Methods School; Herd Recorders' School; Rabbit Control Refresher Course; Food Plant Foreman's School; Fruit Officers' Extension School; Rural Youth Schools — Tractor Operation and Maintenance, Dairy Cattle; Poultry Servicemen's, Technicians' and Producers' Course; Pig Raisers' School; District Agronomists' Conference; Summer School in Apiculture.

Director-General: Mr. R. M. Watts, Department of Agriculture, State Office Block, Phillip Street, Sydney 2000.

Chief, Division of Information Services: Mr. H. Parry-Brown, Department of Agriculture, State Office Block, Phillip Street, Sydney 2000.

Chief, Division of Extension Services: Mr. B. D. Ament, Department of Agriculture, State Office Block, Phillip Street, Sydney 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — EVENING COLLEGES

Adult Education in New South Wales is the responsibility of several agencies, including the Department of Education, Technical Colleges and the Universities. The Department of Education makes its contribution in the form of Evening Colleges, which have been established in those centres where a reasonable number of people have sought courses which have not been made available by another agency.

While all Evening Colleges have the same independent friendly spirit, each has been successful in developing a special character of its own and, with the binding social forces of a community centre, the Colleges have become markedly different from other adult education agencies. One most important responsibility of the establishment is to meet the expressed needs of the people — and that on the strength of the demand. It is as up-to-date and as progressive an institution as any society would wish. Herein lie the special value and appeals of the Evening College idea. Where 15

or more people are gathered together, in the pursuit of some knowledge or skill, it is the College responsibility to meet that wish. The people in charge must be so flexible and independent in their thinking and possessed of such initiative in their action that they lead communities by serving them. It is a grand concept that is translated into action in 48 colleges and 37 annexes throughout the State.

When the people requiring attention cannot speak for themselves — as in the case of the intellectually handicapped — some interested teacher or citizen speaks for them and annexes are established to cope with special education needs. The sum of such work in New South Wales at the beginning of Third Term 1970 is indicated. The parent College is named in the brackets.

Cromehurst — (Chatswood);
Peat Island — (Hornsby);
Wreck Bay Aboriginal Homework Centre — (Canberra);
Edmund's Workshop — (Ashfield);
Crowle Home — (North Ryde);
Hassall Street — (Parramatta);
Pitt Street Lip Reading — (Randwick);
Gladesville — (Hunter's Hill);
Westhaven — (Dubbo);
Rydalmere — (Macquarie)

Evening Colleges operate in public school buildings, more often than not in high schools, where specialist rooms and equipment are available. Furniture, equipment and services provided for the day school are freely used by the College; as well, equipment purchased by evening students for their classes, is used by the day classes. In this way, the college goes a long way towards solving the problem of extracting maximum value from an appreciable public asset, and at the same time provides an admirable basis for a community centre. Doubts as to whether adults would feel at home in the school setting have been dispelled. Although the principal and staff are basically Departmental teachers in the daytime, a permissive atmosphere prevails, teachers recognising that they are working as adults, with adults, and students meeting in social groups.

The Principal of an Evening College has an open charter as far as curriculum is concerned, though he is encouraged to develop a balanced programme. The Department suggests that about one-third of the courses will be of a general educational character, such as basic or remedial English, or courses leading to academic examinations. With the introduction of the Higher School Certificate examination there has been an increasing demand for the academic classes, mainly from people who have found some need of higher basic qualifications leading to employment or higher education. It is gratifying to note that many people whose secondary education was not consummated by success in the final examination, have found in the Evening Colleges a second opportunity for achievement. About 40% of all courses are academic in nature.

Prior to 1956, Evening Colleges were free, but since then a fee has been charged, at first $1 per term of 12 weeks, later $4 and now $5 per term. In addition to this Departmental fee, each college is permitted to charge a service fee not exceeding 50c. Pensioners are exempt from the payment of fees. The base fee covers membership of the college, and

entitles the student to enrol in any number of classes. It is considered that membership of the college rather than a class gives a broader significance to enrolment as a basis for community development. It also encourages students to enlarge their participation by joining other classes. In the academic classes, where the object is preparation for an examination, students take several courses for the one enrolment fee, but in others, most people take only one at a time and very few more than two.

Staff consists of a principal, who must be a Departmental teacher, but is usually not the principal of the day school in which the College operates; one or more deputy principals, whose duties are solely administrative, and as many subject teachers as are required. For academic courses, the teachers are almost invariably day-high-school teachers, not necessarily from Departmental schools. For the cultural and hobbies classes teachers are recruited from other professions, commerce, industry or other fields; in some cases, former Evening College students have become expert in their subjects to the point of selection for the tuition of others.

There are now 48 Colleges with 37 annexes in New South Wales including 5 colleges in Newcastle and 9 colleges (with 3 annexes) located in the country areas. There are 25,000 students doing 47,000 courses which number represents almost twice the number of people participating, making the average nearly two courses per person. As mentioned earlier, this average is lifted considerably by the academic examination courses where students would take four and five subjects each. Of the 2,147 classes in operation, 845 are academic and 1,302 are cultural and hobbies. There are 1,520 teachers involved in the scheme, of whom 48 are Principals and 74 are Deputy Principals of the Colleges.

Officer-in-Charge: Staff Inspector, Department of Education, Farrer Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Health Education activities of the Department are co-ordinated by a Health Education Advisory Council appointed by the Minister, and having on it representatives from the Universities, education, medical and health authorities.

The objectives of the Council are to stimulate and co-ordinate health education activities covering all stages of life, through statutory and voluntary organisations concerned with health promotion.

A Health Education Division has been set up within the Department and is headed by a medical officer with public health and health education training. The staff of the Section includes graduates in social science and education concerned with fundamental health education of parents and children and with health education aspects of public health programmes.

Twenty Divisions and Branches of the Department are concerned with health education in one way or another; for example, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health accepts health education as one of its main activities and, in this regard, also works in very close association with the Department of Education. The State has been divided into Health Districts with a Medical Officer of Health in charge of each. This officer and his staff carry out many health education functions within their areas.

Training courses are provided for the staff of the Department and for all professional groups whose functions include health education of the public.

Officers of the Department are available to address various meetings on health subjects. Displays for exhibitions and other visual aid materials are available on request. A theatrette with projection facilities is provided within the Department as is also a film library service.

Medical Officers of the Department are seconded to Teachers Colleges and are responsible for the teaching of subjects concerning health and for the medical supervision of students. A handbook on school health matters including the control of infectious diseases in schools has been prepared by Departmental Officers for distribution by the Department of Education to School Principals.

Many officers of the Department hold part-time appointments at one or other of the Universities.

Publications: The Department has produced many hundreds of pamphlets, brochures and booklets, covering many aspects of health. These have a very wide distribution. In addition, it publishes a quarterly bulletin *Health in New South Wales,* which is distributed to over 16,000 doctors, dentists, chemists, local Councils, teachers, etc. A quarterly Newsletter for doctors in also produced and forwarded to every practising physician in New South Wales. A Handbook for General Practitioners is also forwarded to every doctor in the State and this sets out the functions and activities of the Department and the services available to practising doctors.

Director of Health Education: Dr. S. J. Krister.

Address: Department of Public Health, Winchcombe House, 52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Technical Education conducts a network of 59 technical colleges scattered throughout the State. Fifteen of these colleges are located within the County of Cumberland and 44 in major country districts. Associated with these colleges are 126 smaller teaching centres providing instruction in a limited number of courses. In addition, the Department operates four Mobile Instructional Units, in the form of specially equipped and converted railway carriages, for the teaching of automotive, electrical and mechanical engineering trades, and farm mechanics, in areas of the State where no permanent facilities exist for the teaching of these subjects. Two mobile units, in the form of road caravans, are used for the teaching of shearing shed expertise. A total of about 600 courses is available through the Department.

Students may undertake study in the fields of Applied Electricity, Art, Automotive and Aircraft Engineering, Biological Science, Building, Chemistry and Metallurgy, Commerce, Electrical Engineering, Fashion, Food, Footwear, General Studies, Graphic Arts, Hairdressing, Home Science, Management, Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering Trades, Mining Engineering, Navigation, Plumbing and Sheetmetal, Rural Studies, Secretarial Studies, Tailors' Cutting, Textiles and Vehicle Trades.

The National Art School, the headquarters of which are located at East Sydney Technical College, offers Diploma Courses in Graphic Design, Industrial Design, Interior Design, Painting and Sculpture. A

Diploma in Art (Education) Course is also available for teachers selected by the Department of Education.

A wide range of Certificate Courses, which provide training of a sub-professional nature, is offered by the Department. Certificate Courses in Engineering train technicians in Automotive Electrical, Instrument, Marine, Mechanical, Mining, Production, Structural, Surveying and Electronics Engineering. In the field of Science, certificate courses are offered in Chemistry and Biology for technicians in hospitals and in industrial laboratories, and in Health Inspection, Electroplating and Metallurgy. Certificates Courses are not confined to technician training, however; others are designed to train specialists in occupations such as Advertising, Agriculture, Architectural Drafting, Building, Ceramics, Commerce, Commercial Art, Fashion, Home Economics, Horticulture, Hotel and Catering Management, Hydrography, Librarianship, Management, Personnel Administration, Photography, Plumbing, Textiles, Transport Administration, Valuation of Real Estate and Woolclassing. In 1969 there were 32,024 students enrolled in Certificate Courses in New South Wales.

Trade Courses are designed to meet the needs of apprentices in the skilled trades. In New South Wales, most Apprenticeship Awards require apprentices to attend a technical college regularly for supplementary trade training, and in 1969 there were 30,892 students enrolled in trade courses throughout the State. Almost 90 trade courses are available in the fields of Applied Electricity, Automotive and Aircraft Engineering, Building, Food, Footwear, Graphic Arts, Hairdressing, Mechanical Engineering, Plumbing and Sheetmetal, Rural Studies, Tailors' Cutting, Textiles and Vehicle Trades. In 1963, apprenticeship in certain metal trades was extended to young people who would normally have been too old to enter training. Under this scheme, those up to the age of 20 years who have completed four or more years of secondary schooling, or who have appropriate trade experience, may undertake full-time intensive training in certain trade courses, followed by part-time training during a shortened apprenticeship.

In addition to its diploma, certificate and trade courses, the Department of Technical Education provides a wide selection of special and independent courses, for the majority of which there are no specific educational or occupational entrance requirements; many of these are short courses of one year or less. The fields of study include Art, Biological Science, Commerce, Fashion, Food, General Studies, Home Science, Management, Navigation, Rural Studies, Secretarial Studies and Textiles. In 1969 these courses had a student enrolment of 74,567.

Courses offered by the Department of Technical Education cater primarily for part-time students, most of whom are employed in a field related to their course of study. Some full-time courses are provided, in Ceramics, Fashion, Matriculation Studies, Sheep and Wool, and Secretarial Studies and Tracing.

The Department's College of External Studies provides an extensive correspondence education service for those who are unable to attend classes at a technical college. Correspondence students follow the same

courses and sit for the same examinations as students attending a college. A total of 23,335 students were enrolled in these courses in 1969.

Publications: The Information Services Unit of the Department of Technical Education is responsible for the production of all publications relating to departmental colleges and courses. Course leaflets are available from the **Admissions and Information Unit, Department of Technical Education, Railway Square, Broadway, N.S.W. 2007.** Those requiring further information about courses should contact the Principal of the nearest technical college, or the Admissions and Information Unit.

Director of Technical Education: Mr. R. E. Dunbar, Department of Technical Education, Farrer Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINING MUSEUM

The Geological and Mining Museum, an integral part of the New South Wales Department of Mines, was first opened to the public in 1876 in premises in Young Street, Sydney.

The collection was moved into the Garden Palace Exhibition Building in the Sydney Domain 1882 but just before this was to be officially opened, it was destroyed by fire and most of the specimens, books and records were lost. A new collection was got together and opened to the public in a temporary building in 1886. After two more moves into other quarters, the collections were moved to the present building in 1910.

To the late J. C. Carne, F.G.S., who was Curator up till 1892 and to the late W. C. Card, A.R.S.M. (London), who held the Curatorship from 1892 till 1927, must go most of the credit for assembling what is the largest collection of geological specimens available to the public in Australia.

Within the Museum are housed two sections of the Geological Survey of New South Wales — the Museum and Education Section and the Specialist Services and Applied Research Section.

The Museum and Education Section has a staff of 17 and is under the control of the Curator of the Museum. It is concerned primarily with the Museum itself and the various education services built round it, but also with the handling of geological and mining enquiries and the processing of assay and identification samples submitted by the general public and, to a certain degree, the mining industry.

The Museum has two display floors. The upper display floor is devoted to the mining and exploration industries, and includes displays on the origin and occurrence of ores, mining methods, ore treatment and uses. The lower floor is devoted to earth science with displays of rocks, minerals and fossils and physical and historical geology.

The Museum boasts a library of 100 geological and mining films. Regular screenings are held at 2 p.m. on Saturdays and Public Holidays and 2.30 p.m. on Sundays. During the school holidays, there are sessions at 1.00 p.m. Monday to Friday. These films are not for loan.

Specimen sets of rocks, minerals and fossils are produced at the Museum for sale to the general public and distribution to New South Wales Primary and Secondary Schools.

A geological education service for schools supervised by an Education Officer, provides facilities for school groups such as film programmes, lecturettes, demonstration and work sheets.

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The Specialist Services and Applied Research Section maintains specialist geologists in the fields of petrology, palaeontology and mineralogy who are under the control of the Principal Research Officer. These specialists undertake programmes of applied research in their specialist fields which lead to the publication of scientific papers which contribute to the understanding of the State's geology and mineral resources.

The Museum is open to the public from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays and Public Holidays and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

Curator: to be appointed. Principal Research Officer Dr. J. W. Pickett.
Address: 36-64 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. Phone: 27-4896.

THE LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Library of New South Wales, formerly the Public Library of New South Wales, had its origins in the Australian Subscription Library founded in 1826. It is a major reference and research library, and includes in addition to the General Reference Library the two notable collections of materials relating to Australasia and Oceania known as the Mitchell and Dixson Libraries, and the Donald MacPherson Collection of Art and Literature. The total number of volumes, boxes of manuscripts, and microfilm reels in the Library is in excess of one million; this figure does not include "non-book" materials such as maps and plans, historical pictures and photographs, unbound periodicals, or single manuscripts.

The principal source of income is a Statutory Endowment provided by the State Government under the provisions of the Library of New South Wales Act, but there are in addition a number of private endowments, bequests and trust funds.

The Library is open daily except Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission to the General Reference Library is without restriction to persons over the age of 12 years, but admission to the Special Collections including the Mitchell and Dixson Libraries is by reader's ticket. The Extension Service lends books to supplement the collections of local public libraries, and provides a library service for persons in country areas of the State without a local public library service.

Publications of the Council of the Library of New South Wales, some in facsimile, include *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, the journals of John Easty and Lieutenant William Bradley, The New South Wales Pocket Almanack and Colonial Rememberancer, 1806, The New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory, 1832, and Wells: A Geographical Dictionary or Gazeteer of the Australian Colonies (all under the William Dixson Foundation); the *Endeavour* Journal of Sir Joseph Banks; a Bibliography of Captain Cook; various other bibliographies and professional publications in librarianship; and reproductions both in black and white and in colour, of pictures in the Mitchell and Dixson Libraries.

Principal Librarian and Secretary: G. D. Richardson, O.B.E., M.A., F.L.A.A.

LIBRARY BOARD OF N.S.W.

Under the Libraries Act of 1939, and later amendments, Shires and Municipalities are subsidised by the State Government to provide free

library services to a maximum of 45 cents per head of population. 185 Shire and Municipal governments, 62 per cent of the total, provide library services either individually, or on a joint or regional basis. There are 12 joint or regional library services in which two or more local bodies co-operate. Total expenditures, including subsidy were at the rate of $1.55 per head in 1970. Total lendings to registered readers were, 1969-70, 23.5 million books.

Address: Secretary, Library Board of N.S.W., 109 Pitt St., Sydney 2000. Phone: 28-5367.

LIBRARY OF N.S.W. — ADULT EDUCATION SECTION

This library provides books, gramophone recordings, prints and colour slides, primarily for groups and classes organised throughout New South Wales by the Department of Adult Education, The University of Sydney, the Department of University Extension, The University of New England, and the Workers' Educational Association. Requests for assistance made by recognised groups outside these organisations are also met where possible.

Staffing is provided by the Library of N.S.W. but finance for books, materials and equipment is provided through the Advisory Board of Adult Education. The current grant from the Board is approximately $20,000 per year.

Officer-in-charge: Miss H. Saddington 1st Floor, Griff House, 324 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. Phone: 61-8907.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The University was established by the Macquarie University Act, 1964, which by proclamation commenced on 12th June of that year. Broadly its academic organisation is based on a College of Arts and Sciences, made up of the following Schools —

> Behavioural Sciences; Biological Sciences; Chemistry; Earth Sciences; Economic and Financial Studies; Education; English Studies; Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies; Mathematics and Physics; Modern Languages.

Teaching commenced in March, 1967, from which date the University has provided courses for full-time and for part-time students, including external students.

Candidates for a degree in the University are required to satisfy matriculation requirements. However, a limited number of places exist for persons wishing to undertake studies not leading to degree status, whether they be matriculated in Macquarie University or not. This is subject to accommodation and facilities being available and permission of the Head of School in which the course is offered based on an assessment of the ability of the applicant to benefit from the course.

Students are expected to enrol for full-time study, unless for good and sufficient reason (e.g. place of residence, occupation, etc.) they are unable to do so, in which case they may be permitted to enrol as part-time students.

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Preference for enrolment in courses taught *externally* is given to persons residing outside the Sydney metropolitan area, which for this purpose is defined as the County of Cumberland (excluding the cities of Campbelltown, Liverpool and Penrith, the Shire of Sutherland and the Municipalities of Camden and Windsor).

The external programme offered by Macquarie University is science-oriented. Students permitted to undertake a programme of studies made up entirely of external courses must register in one of the following four schools —

Biological Sciences.
Chemistry.
Earth Sciences.
Mathematics and Physics.

The range of disciplines in which such students may complete a major sequence wholly by external study is limited to the three Science Schools, together with the School of Mathematics and Physics in which they may major in Mathematics and do work in Physics to second year.

For external students who would wish to add a social-science strand to their studies, the School of Behavioural Sciences offers external courses at 1st, 2nd and 3rd year level. There is a limited offering in Education, but no possibility of majoring in this school externally. These offerings in Education have been included because many external students will be science teachers who, while majoring in one of the sciences, may also wish to study a minor strand of Education. In some disciplines it would be necessary for students to attend day or evening courses at 300 level at the University.

Most courses available externally require the attendance of the students at short intensive "residential" schools held at the University during the May, August or January vacations. Part-time *internal* students (i.e. those students able to attend lectures on campus) may find it necessary to attend some day courses. A student who can attend classes in the evening only, due to occupational or other reasons, may find the range of disciplines in which he may complete a major sequence restricted, notably in some sciences.

A Part Time Studies Centre has been set up to handle the administrative arrangements and special procedures necessary for the effective teaching of part-time students, to provide guidance and assistance where needed and to provide a focal point for contact between part-time students and the University. The Centre is the main point of contact with the University for all students taking courses externally, and distributes the teaching material prepared by the Schools of the University responsible for external teaching. The Centre has a special interest in the development of teaching aids to attain better student understanding, and audio-tapes are now generally used in a high proportion of subjects taught externally. Their use has been extended also to evening students in certain courses. It is hoped to develop additional services designed to enable part-time students to enjoy a more rewarding university life.

In particular, special attention is given to part-time evening students. Advisory services are available while machinery is being developed for keeping these students in contact with their academic advisers. Alternate methods of teaching evening students — other than those traditionally

followed by universities — are being examined and a number of teaching experiments are under way in various Schools of the University.

The Registrar: Macquarie University, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113. Phone: 88-7000.

MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences was founded in 1880 and until 1945 was known as the Sydney Technological Museum. The original collections were housed in the Garden Palace Building erected in the Sydney Domain for the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, but were almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1882. The nucleus of another collection was immediately formed and was housed temporarily in a building (behind the present Sydney Hospital) until its transfer in 1893 to a new building in Harris Street. In 1945 an Act of Parliament defined the functions of the Museum and placed its control under Trustees in whom its collections are vested, and under the same Act the older name was abolished. The Trustees also operate four Branch Museums: at Broken Hill, at Bathurst, at Goulburn and at Albury.

The present name of the Museum is an accurate description of the subjects coming within its scope — the applied arts and the sciences, and its functions, as in other Museums, are research and scholarship, and public instruction by means of its displays, special demonstrations, publications and other means. The special demonstrations are the planetarium, colour television, the "plastic woman" (an anatomical and physiological teaching aid), and the Strasburg Clock model.

An educational officer, supported by a staff of guide lecturers, directs the Museum education programme and is available for the assistance of study groups making use of the Museum's resources, not only for guided tours but also for the design of special education programmes.

Within the Museum staff there is available a general background of academic competence within the different disciplines represented (Chemistry, botany, applied arts, numismatics, engineering, technology, etc.), and this knowledge may be freely drawn upon by teachers and students alike. Various publications relating to the Museum's fields of specialisation are available from the sales counter near the main entrance.

Publications: *Annual Report,* leaflets, booklets, research papers.
Director: J. L. Willis, B.A., M.Sc.
Address: 659-695 Harris Street, Broadway, N.S.W. 2007. Phone: 211-3911.

NATIONAL FITNESS AND RECREATION SERVICE OF N.S.W.

The National Fitness and Recreation Service of N.S.W. is a Branch of the Department of Education and provides Community Recreation services throughout communities in New South Wales. Associated with the National Fitness and Recreation Service is the National Fitness Council of N.S.W. which is an advisory body of people appointed by the Minister for Education to advise him on needs and policies for National Fitness and Recreation in New South Wales and to assist the Director of National Fitness and Recreation Service of N.S.W. in the development of community involvement in recreation projects.

The National Fitness and Recreation Service of N.S.W. promotes Physical Education and Recreation pursuits in the community generally outside normal school programmes. It also establishes and conducts National Fitness Camps throughout New South Wales providing for State School Camping Programme, Community Camping Programme and Education Programmes in Sports Coaching and Camping Recreation. Also, the Service provides for swimming classes for children during the vacation periods and in conjunction with Local Government provides Play Centres during vacation time for children of school age.

A recent development has been the establishment of the Australian Recreation Leadership Course which provides for Recreation Training towards career opportunities for those people interested in Recreation positions in Government, Local Government and private institutions. This Course leads to a Diploma in Recreation Leadership which is awarded by the Minister for Education and Science. At present students from throughout the Commonwealth and South-East Asia have attended or are attending the Course which is conducted at Narrabeen Lakes National Fitness Centre.

Publication: *National Fitness and Recreation Services Bulletin* — a bi-annual.

Executive Member of Council: Mr. C. L. Bayliss, Director of National Fitness and Recreation Service of N.S.W., M.L.C. Building, Miller Street, North Sydney 2060.

N.S.W. ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

An independent, voluntary body subsidised by the N.S.W. Government, this Association works in an educational capacity for the promotion of mental health in the community. Lectures, Seminars and Discussion Groups are held each year covering such areas as parent education, migrant assimilation, the needs of adolescents, the aged, relatives of the mentally ill and professional and industrial groups.

Membership is open to all interested persons and organisations (Annual subscription: $4.00 individual, $7.00 organisations).

Publications: *Mental Health in Australia* — Journal of the N.S.W. Association for Mental Health (Free to members; 50c to non-members) and various booklets and pamphlets.

Executive Secretary: Mrs. P. Watson, Room 110, 182 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 200. Telephone: 28-4261.

NEW SOUTH WALES FILM COUNCIL

This Council, located at 55 Market Street, Sydney, began as a Documentary and Education Film Committee in 1940, being constituted by the Minister for Education following a visit of John Grierson.

It was reconstituted in 1945 and again in 1949 when it became the N.S.W. Film Council operating under the Minister for Education to advise on documentary and educational films, and carry out other functions in this connection.

The Council has a library of 8,500 films and expends some $45,000 per annum on the acquisition of new films. In 1970/71 it received a government grant of $37,000 and fees from registered borrowing groups

and other income totalled approximately $17,000. Films loaned in 69/70 totalled 34,696 (13,148 programmes) to 1,092 registered groups.

The Council publishes a consolidated catalogue and regular supplements.

Secretary: Mr. G. W. Herrick, 3rd Floor, 55 Market Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

NICHOLSON MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

The Nicholson Museum, founded in 1860, is the finest Museum of Antiquities in this country, and one of the best University Museums of Antiquities in the British Commonwealth.

The Nicholson Museum contains the following collections: Near Eastern, Egyptian, Cypriot, Greek, Roman, Etruscan and European.

It was closed in 1962 for extensive alterations, and formally reopened in September, 1966. It is open to the general public at no entrance fee from Mondays through Fridays 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The highlights of the Near Eastern collection are a very early Neolithic plastered skull from Jericho, some important carved ivories from Nimrud, and an excellent Assyrian relief.

The Egyptian section includes some extremely interesting pottery and a few fine sculptural pieces, among which are a portrait probably of Horemheb (1339-1304 B.C.) and a Middle Kingdom portrait head from the Temple of Bubastis in Lower Egypt.

The Cypriot section specialises mainly in pottery and is the finest Cypriot collection in the country.

The Greek, Roman and Etruscan sections include a very early Cycladic figurine in marble, exquisite Attic black-figure and red-figure vases, and some fine sculptures.

The European section contains a representative collection of Palaeolithic implements, a good range of Neolithic and Bronze Age material from the British Isles, and continues through to the post-Roman Saxon period.

Although the Nicholson Museum is used mainly as a teaching collection for students of Archaeology, it is open to all members of the University of Sydney and to the general public. School groups and other groups are always welcome, by appointment.

Curator: Professor A. Cambitoglou.

Address: Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006. Telephone: 660-0522, Extension 2812.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD OF N.S.W.

The Board provides a substantial number of induction and training courses, at various levels, for officers of the Public Service, including courses for members in specific skills; in effective reading and in methods of instruction at elementary and advanced levels. These courses include training in the principles and methods of group discussion; conduct of conferences, syndicates, seminars and workshops; the use of case studies and role playing; and methods of developing training courses.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND — DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The Tutorial Classes Department, University of Sydney, first attached a tutor, Mr. A. Eberle, to the New England University College, Armidale, in 1948. Mr. Eberle, working under the direction of his Department's Sydney office, and upon the advice of a local College Committee, followed the Sydney pattern in organising and conducting tutorial classes and discussion courses. As well Mr. Eberle followed his own bent and local advice in organising rural science courses for graziers in many country centres. He also instituted an annual, five to ten day residential school for the man on the land and published the first volume of what was to be an annual publication called Rural Science Review. In 1954, the year of Mr. Eberle's untimely death, the College became a University and in August of that year, Mr. A. J. A. Nelson was appointed Senior Lecturer in charge of the new Department of Adult Education. In 1956, his designation was changed to Director with the status of Associate Professor and a few years later the status was raised to that of Professor. In 1963 the name of the Department was changed to University Extension.

Since the University, unlike other Australian Universities, is located in the country at a distance from large centres of population, it has had to develop the kind of organisation and provision suitable to the needs of a widely scattered population. This has led it to establish regional offices and to give special emphasis, in its extension programme, to residential adult education, to rural community development and to adult education as a field of study and research.

The principal office of the Department is at the University in Armidale. In addition, regional offices have been established at Grafton, Lismore and Tamworth and a regional office was opened at Port Macquarie early in October, 1970.

The Department's work is well known. Throughout the year, it serves the rural communities of Northern New South Wales with a wide range of university extension programmes, and, through its residential programmes, held at the University during vacations, it provides a service which has come to be nationally known and used.

The programmes of the regional offices are arranged bearing in mind the cultural, vocational and community needs of the people of the regions served. For example, in 1969, musical appreciation, geology, rural sociology, local history, effective reading, study methods, parent education, the Australian novel, the ecology, incidence and economics of the galvanised burr, the marketing of agricultural products and choral training were among a wide range of subjects offered from the Namoi regional centre at Tamworth.

The staff of the regional offices are concerned not only with the offering of university extension courses directly to members of the public. Their overall concern is with the development of communities with a favourable orientation to learning, and, to this end, they aim, where appropriate, to aid the educational work of other organisations.

Members of the Armidale office are responsible for the programme provided for the New England Tablelands Region, the residential schools programme and a group study programme. The residential schools programme, which is the largest of its kind in Australia, has enrolled as many

as 2,000 students in a single year. The quality of teaching in the schools is such that they have achieved a high reputation. Special emphasis has been given to the creative arts, literature, rural science and rural economics and vocational refresher activities. For example, in 1970, Summer Residential Schools included programmes on painting, drama, poetry, creative embroidery, Asian music, chamber music, American literature, communication, youth leadership, Indonesia and rural women's organisations, with refresher courses for nurses and lawyers. A number of the Department's residential seminars — such as the 1969 Seminar on Drought — have been of considerable national importance. Others have been international in scope and participation.

The development of a worthwhile programme of correspondence discussion and study group activity is of crucial importance to a department which must deal with people in isolated communities at a distance from centres of higher education. The department's work in this area is developing and it has had some interesting and successful experience of the use of radio as an aid to discussion group activity.

Students taking the Diploma in Education on the Faculty of Education at the University may elect to specialise in adult education. The teaching of adult education in the diploma course is provided by members of the Armidale office.

Members of the Department have done some interesting experimental work in relation to the development in rural communities. Examples of such activities are a community development project undertaken in the Clarence Valley, "self surveys" undertaken by men on the land in the New England Tablelands on such subjects as land settlement and dingo infestation, a rural development project in the Bannockburn Valley near Inverell and current attempts to promote group learning by increasing the amount of work demanded from study group members.

As is appropriate the emphasis in experimental work is on learning rather than formal teaching and on the development of what Carl Rogers has described as a "much broader thoughtfully devised *environment for learning* where the experiences of the student will be challenging, rewarding, affirmative and pleasurable." The Department's community-orientated work has strong community support and it has had financial support from government, primary industry and commerce. This should not be taken to indicate that its primary aim is economic development, for though it has undoubtedly had an important influence on economic development, its primary concern is with the quality of life in rural areas, the improvement of communication and personal relationships between people and education through participation in community life.

The Department's programmes are planned with a view to ensuring not only that there is intra-departmental co-operation on particular projects, but also that the University plays an appropriate and effective role in the total and diverse provision of rural adult education in northern New South Wales and beyond.

Director: Mr. A. J. A. Nelson, Department of University Extension, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351 (Tel. 2911).

Assistant Director: Mr. A. C. M. Howard, Department of University Extension, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351 (Tel. 2911).

Grafton: Mr. F. V. Wigham, Lecturer, Department of University Extension, P.O. Box 284, Grafton 2460.

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Lismore: Mr. F. V. Bitmead, Senior Lecturer, Department of University Extension, P.O. Box 201, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480.

Port Macquarie: Mr. E. J. Pearse, Lecturer, Department of University Extension, P.O. Box 105, Port Macquarie, N.S.W. 2444.

Tamworth: Mr. W. G. Maddox, Senior Lecturer, Department of University Extension, P.O. Box 591, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND — DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL STUDIES

The University of New England established its Department of External Studies at the beginning of 1955. The year commenced with an enrolment of 334 external students in courses leading to the Bachelor of Arts Degree and 29 in the Diploma in Education. In 1970 the total enrolment exceeded 3,000 and already 1,492 external students have completed their degree wholly or partly by external study. 686 have completed the Diploma in Education and 142 the Diploma in Educational Administration.

External enrolments are limited to residents of N w South Wales, except that a small quota is accepted from other States of the Commonwealth in courses leading to the Diploma in Educational Administration. All external students must normally be over the age of 20 years on enrolment. Approximately 80 per cent of the external enrolment are school teachers while about two thirds of the total enrolment are teachers from the New South Wales Department of Education seeking a tertiary qualification or a postgraduate diploma for advancement in their profession.

Full responsibility for all external and internal teaching rests with the full-time teaching departments of the University. The Director of External Studies is responsible for the administration and co-ordination of the External Studies Scheme, but he has no direct teaching responsibility.

The courses offered externally are exactly the same as the corresponding courses offered internally. Parity of standards as between external and internal students has been achieved by laying down requirements which all students must satisfy in order to complete a course. It is not only necessary to pass the annual examinations but during the year an external student must submit written assignments and other work to the satisfaction of the Head of the teaching department concerned and attend compulsory vacation schools at the University. A student who does not satisfy any one of these three basic requirements fails in the course.

Exemption is not given from essential course requirements but sympathetic consideration is given to students who find themselves in unforeseeable difficulties through illness, accident or other exceptional circumstances. In such cases extensions of time may be given for the submission of written work.

During the year lecturers from the University and senior officers of the Department of External Studies visit students in their home towns for meetings and week-end schools. Students are encouraged to write through the Department of External Studies to lecturers, seeking advice in their studies. In order to ensure that the requirements of students and teachers are met to the maximum possible extent, it is the responsibility

of the Director and staff of the Department of External Studies to effect close liaison with the academic departments of the University and to provide advisory services and information to students.

Senior Officers:
Director: Howard Sheath, B.Sc., B.E. (Syd.), F.A.C.E.
Assistant Directors: H. G. Morgan, B.E. (Syd.), B.A. (Melb.); K. C. Smith, B.A., Dip.Ed.Admin.
Administrative Officer: L. E. Sisley.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES — DIVISION OF POSTGRADUATE EXTENSION STUDIES

The University Council in accordance with its policy of expanding in the extra-mural area, created the position of Co-ordinator of Postgraduate and Extension Studies in September, 1960. One of the responsibilities of this officer was to develop the Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies including the University Radio and Television stations. Radio University commenced broadcasting courses in May, 1961, following a successful application for a radio licence; a UHF TV licence was granted in November, 1962. The first university television transmission was arranged in March, 1963, this being demonstrations of surgical operations in colour. The Division moved to specially-designed premises in March, 1963, which include seminar room, studios, workshops and office space.

The Council of the University controls all financial matters through the Vice-Chancellor, while academic activities are under the jurisdiction of the Professorial Board.

The salaried staff, all located at the University, Kensington, New South Wales, are: Co-ordinator; one senior Producer; one Producer; one secretary to Co-ordinator; four Office Assistants; one Station Manager; one Radio Technician-in-charge; two Radio Technicians; one TV Technician-in-charge. Radio and TV transmitters are operating in Sydney.

Activities cover postgraduate and professional refresher courses and school-university bridging courses. Fee-paying enrolments for 1969 were: Postgraduate Radio and TV, 1,971; Tape correspondence, 1,455; Bridging courses, 670 making a total of 4,096.

Tape correspondence courses are provided for groups of people who are beyond range of the radio station.

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University grant for materials	12,000
Income from fees	23,270
	35,270

The Division is represented through its head on the New South Wales Advisory Board of Adult Education.

Since the formation of the Division by the University at the beginning of 1961, the main emphasis has been education by means of the techniques of modern mass communication media. This is not to say that the activities are to be directed towards mass audiences only; on the contrary, the use of radio and television has been found to be economical for quite small specialised audiences.

Education broadcasting by its nature and application falls between

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the correspondence course and the typical university lecture course to a large class; it has been found over the past years that for teaching certain subject matter it is superior to both.

The radio and tape courses require carefully-prepared notes to provide the visual communication channel. In general these notes consist of diagrams, equations and references (the material that is normally shown on the blackboard except that labelling needs to be thorough), and the student makes his own personal notes as the radio lecture progresses. A student may also contact his lecturer during the course by telephone or at one of the seminars held during the course to discuss difficulties he may have with the material. It is clear that courses involving laboratory work cannot be treated in this way. However, it is estimated that over half of normal postgraduate extension courses are suitable, or can be adapted, for radio transmission.

Lectures are recorded on tape if they are to be delivered more than once or at inconvenient times, e.g., visiting overseas authorities have been persuaded to prepare a set of notes and a tape-recording to be played at times convenient for the timetable. Each TV and Radio course has one or more seminars held at the University.

Head of Division: Associate Professor D. Broadbent, Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033. Phone: 663-0351.

Senior Producer: Mr. J. H. Shaw.

Producer: Mr. T. Keulemans.

Administrative Officer: Mr. J. K. Hurley.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES — INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES

The Institute was established in 1968 to provide courses in foreign languages to anyone within the University and members of the general public. It offers a variety of courses ranging from intensive full time courses to those of short duration; elementary and beginners, intermediate or more advanced and special courses to meet specific requirements. These courses are conducted with an emphasis on developing an ability to speak and understand a language, with reading and writing a secondary consideration. Courses of from four to 28 weeks duration are provided in Japanese, Russian, French, Indonesian, Chinese, in a 28-week course. Two courses in English are provided, full and part-time. Courses in Spanish, German and other languages are offered on request to meet specific requirements.

Director: Mr. A. J. Garrick, University of N.S.W., P.O. Box 1, Kensington 2033. Phone: 660-0351.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Department of Adult Education in the University of Sydney was established in 1964 by the amalgamation of the then existing agencies of the University concerned with adult education, the Department of Tutorial Classes (established in 1914) and the Extension Board (established in 1892).

The two boards exercising supervision of the two sides of the Department's work continue in existence. Both are appointed by the University Senate. The Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes consists of five ex officio members (the Chancellor, the Deputy Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Deputy Vice Chancellor and the Director), one Fellow of the Senate, two members nominated by the Professorial Board, three members of the academic staff of the Department, four members nominated by the W.E.A. of N.S.W., one member of the Extension Board, and one member nominated unanimously by the above members. The Extension Board consists of the same five ex officio members, four Fellows of the Senate, four members of the University teaching staff nominated by the Professorial Board, three members of the academic staff of the Department, one member of the Joint Committee, and not more than eight other members at least two of whom may not be either Fellows of the Senate or members of the University teaching staff. The Director of the Department is ex officio secretary to both boards.

Salaried staff, excluding those employed on Aboriginal and adult education, consist of the director, assistant director, nine senior staff tutors, five staff tutors, nineteen administrative and clerical officers. One senior staff tutor, two staff tutors and two clerical officers are located at Newcastle; one staff tutor is responsible for each of the following centres: Orange, Wollongong and Wagga; while the rest are engaged in the Sydney work of the Department. In addition a senior staff tutor, a staff tutor, two research assistants, four field officers and two clerical officers are engaged on the Department's two Aboriginal adult education projects. Headquarters is in the Mackie Building, close to the University of Sydney campus.

Revenue, 1969	
University Grant	$166,895
Government Grants Advisory Board of Adult Education	82,360
For C.A.B. (Federal)	9,500
Student Fees	88,996
Income from Publications	42,268
Expenditure	$388,132

Expenditure shown excludes special grants for Aboriginal adult education.

The Tutorial Classes Programme was established under an amendment to the University and University Colleges Act in 1912 which allowed the University to provide tutorial classes which were to be financed by a special grant. A Director of Tutorial Classes was appointed by the Senate of the University in late 1913, and in early 1914 a Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes was appointed by the Senate, as an ancillary body to the Extension Board. In 1918 the Joint Committee became independent of the Extension Board, reporting direct to the Senate. Classes and study groups began in early 1914. The work developed rapidly during the war years and in the early 1920s, but expansion in the 1920s and 1930s was restricted by the fixed grant and the University's inability to contribute additional funds. An Assistant Director was appointed in 1918 and in the early 1920s staff tutors were appointed at Broken Hill and Newcastle. Further appointments of staff tutors were made in 1946 and subsequent years. From 1920 to 1937 the number of classes provided each year averaged about 51 and 57 with a student enrolment varying between 1,600 and 2,000 each year. In 1938 the Discussion Group scheme was initiated,

in 1946 the Kits scheme, both enabling country work to be expanded. In January, 1952, the Department took over from the Commonwealth Office of Education the printing and distribution of the *Current Affairs Bulletin,* which had been edited in the Department since its inception in 1942 as an important part of the Army Education Service. New developments in 1961 were: day release courses for industry in liberal studies; the Doorway to Knowledge series of TV Educational courses (in conjunction with Channel 9 and the Workers' Educational Association); and the Commonwealth Literary Fund lectures in Australian Literature. In 1961-62 some experimental work in Aboriginal adult education was sufficiently encouraging to warrant the secondment from the Department of Education of an officer with special qualifications in this field. In 1966 this position was made part of the permanent establishment of the Department. In 1966 a number of Three-Year Intensive Courses were established, in which the students were required to accept an obligation to do systematic reading and written work over the three-year period.

There are 120-130 part-time tutors usually employed for ten or more class sessions, or in discussion courses. Most classes are in liberal studies, but there are a few in fine arts and physical sciences. Below is the picture for 1969:

Sessions	*Classes*	*Enrolments*
25-30	20	432
18-24	39	1,368
10-15	68	1,648
Intensive Courses 25	39	949
	166	4,397

One hundred and forty-five were first-year classes, six second-year, nine third-year and six fourth-year.

Discussion courses provide a wide range of subjects in liberal studies and the arts. In 1969 there were 282 discussion groups, taking 467 courses with 4,669 enrolled. Twenty-two week-end and summer schools had an enrolment of 725, while there were 5 non-residential schools and gatherings with 229 enrolled. In 1969, by mutual arrangement, the Kit courses, provided until then by the Department, were transferred to the W.E.A. In 1968 111 Kit groups, with 1,242 members had taken courses.

The Department's television programme is now solely arranged by the Department and produced on Channel 7. It is now named *Television Tutorial* and appears for two hours on Sunday mornings throughout the year, each programme being divided into six segments which continue for a term of thirteen sessions. Some series have been re-transmitted by stations in other States.

The Department provides a Tutors' Reference Library of some 7,000 books and a wide range of periodicals. The books supplied to classes and groups conducted by the Department and the W.E.A. are provided by the Adult Education Section of the Library of N.S.W.

In its Tutorial Classes programme, the Department works in close conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales, the Department providing the tutors for classes which are organised by the W.E.A. In residential schools the two bodies also work closely together on these lines. The Department provides and organises discussion courses and publications independently; while the W.E.A. itself provides a large class programme preliminary or supplementary to tutorial classes,

and now handles Kit courses. The University Extension programme is also, of course, conducted independently of the W.E.A.

The Department is represented on the Advisory Board of Adult Education from which its major external grant income is derived. In 1943-45 an Advisory Adult Education Committee set up by the Minister for Education under the Chairmanship of the Director-General of Education, secured increased State grants for the expansion of adult education, thus enabling the Department to appoint additional full-time staff, and provide more classes by part-time tutors. In 1945 this Committee became the Advisory Board of Adult Education, and continued to make yearly grants to sustain the expansion begun in 1944. Rising costs in the subsequent years have barely been matched by increases in grants. As a result the rate of expansion after 1950 slowed down.

The Department works closely with the Adult Education Section of the Library of N.S.W., also a member of the Advisory Board of Adult Education. It also co-operates with a number of other voluntary bodies, such as the C.W.A., in providing discussion courses, and occasional schools and conferences. It provides a number of courses for industrial and commercial firms, through its discussion courses, day release courses and liberal studies courses for management.

The general aims of the Department are to provide opportunities for continuous and intensive study by the tutorial class method; to experiment with teaching methods and materials; to reach (by means of discussion courses) small rural groups too isolated to be provided with tutorial classes; and by the use of schools, conferences and publications, to provide opportunities for further intensive study. In its teaching the Department has concentrated in the broad field of liberal studies — the humanities and the arts, the social and physical sciences. These methods have had some success. A high proportion of tutorial class students continue in classes for at least three years; more than a third of all discussion groups continue into a fourth year; finally 50 per cent of the total number of classes and groups and 40 per cent of total enrolments come from outside the Sydney metropolitan area.

The day release courses for young workers in industry, liberal studies courses for management and professional groups, and the TV sessions, have pointed the way to new methods of reaching individuals who for various reasons have not usually enrolled in tutorial classes.

Though the Department has always been interested in developing educational activities among trade unionists, until recently its efforts met with only sporadic success. Since 1966, however, courses have been successfully arranged in Newcastle and Wollongong on a part day-release basis, as the result of co-operation among the Department, unions, employers and the Commonwealth Bank (which in some cases reimbursed students for loss of wages). These courses appeared to be establishing a new pattern that could have some enduring success.

Extension lectures were begun in the University about 78 years ago. Just over 70 years ago the University set up the Extension Board to organise extension activities.

For most of its existence, the Extension Board has been concerned mainly with arranging single lectures and short courses in a wide range of subjects for various organisations at their request, with arranging public lectures by distinguished visitors to the University and a number of en-

dowed lectures within the University, some of these being published in accordance with the terms of the endowment. It also, especially in more recent years, arranged a number of courses, some of a post-graduate character, for particular professional groups.

With the merging of the University Extension programme into the work of the Department, and with the appointment in 1966 of a member of staff to work full-time on the programme (it had previously been a part-time responsibility of a member of the internal academic staff), provisions for special groups in the community have been greatly expanded. In 1969 three one-day symposia for senior executives were arranged, a two-day symposium on local government for aldermen and officials, two symposia for primary producers, two fortnight-long refresher courses for agricultural scientists, a five-day post-graduate school for architects, two management schools for executives, one running for eight days, the other for ten, two 12-lecture courses on law for engineers, and a series of seminars for voluntary community service workers. Interstate enrolments were received for a number of the professional courses and the proceedings of many of the symposia were published, the sales, throughout Australia, being usually about 700 copies.

In 1969, as a result of increased grants from the N.S.W. Government, assistance from the Commonwealth Government and a special five-year grant from the Bernard Van Leer Foundation, of Holland, the action-research of the Department among Aborigines was greatly expanded. The Van Leer grant was for the purpose of conducting action-research into the development of Family Education Centres among Aborigines, the Centres being originally pre-schools conducted by parents, but envisaged as eventually serving as centres for education at all ages and levels. A staff of five have been appointed for this work, and at the same time the Department's original work in community and leadership education, with associated projects, has also been expanded, five staff members also being engaged in this area.

Publications: *Current Affairs Bulletin* is published at fortnightly intervals; a 16-page publication, dealing with a single subject in each issue on national or international topics. Average circulation per issue (1969) was about 40,000 and it circulates in all Australian States, New Zealand, and some 40 other countries. Other publications include: *Australia's Resources and their Utilisation; Aspects of Australian Government; Politics at State Level — Australia; Some Papers in Adult Education.*

Director: Dr. D. W. Crowley, Department of Adult Education, University of Sydney 2006.

Regional Officers:
Newcastle: Mr. J. W. Turner, 12 Bolton Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300.
Wagga Wagga: Mr. W. Hooper, Box 315, P.O., Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650.
Orange: Mr. R. B. Larcombe, Box 583, P.O., Orange, N.S.W. 2800.
Wollongong: 79 Corrimal Street, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Workers' Educational Association of N.S.W. was established in 1913, after a visit to Australia by Albert Mansbridge, who had founded the Association in the U.K. in 1903. He actively assisted Mr. David Stewart and a committee of the N.S.W. Labor Council in drafting a constitution which followed very closely that of its English counterpart. Mr. David Stewart became Secretary and remained in that position until his death in 1954.

From the beginning the Association sought the co-operation and support of the University and of the State Government. The University established a Department of Tutorial Classes in 1914 which works with the Workers' Educational Association by means of a joint committee appointed by the University Senate, on which both bodies are represented.

From the very early years the State Government supported the Association's work and in 1943 the provision of an increased measure of financial support both to the Association and to the University's Department of Tutorial Classes made possible a considerable expansion in the scale of activities which has continued ever since. As far as the W.E.A. is concerned growth has been most pronounced since 1955. Its student body has more than doubled in this period. In 1969 the total enrolment was 11,104 and individual membership had grown to 6,231.

In addition to the 166 classes organised for the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney in 1969, the Association itself arranged 152 classes, ranging in length from 10 weeks to 40 weeks. Enrolment in the classes arranged in association with the University was 4,972 and in the independent W.E.A. classes 6,132.

In addition to classes the association also arranged numerous public lectures, residential and non-residential schools and educational conferences.

The Association maintains its own residential school facilities at Newport, north of Sydney. This school was established in 1925 and plans for its replacement by a more modern residential centre are currently being prepared. Regular residential schools are also held at the Mitchell College of Advanced Education in Bathurst.

During 1969 the Educational Kit group scheme previously conducted by the University of Sydney was transferred to the W.E.A. and 24 groups functioned under W.E.A. auspices in that year.

A lending library is maintained in Sydney, having a total of 15,000 books and periodicals available to W.E.A. members and all students in metropolitan Tutorial or W.E.A. classes. A successful book-shop (The Temple Bookshop) is operated in Newcastle by the Hunter Regional Council of the W.E.A.

In Sydney a major city property development is under way in Bathurst Street for the Metropolitan Regional Council. This new building designed to W.E.A. needs will be completed in July, 1971, and will accommodate lecture and seminar rooms, lending library plus metropolitan and state offices. The building comprises seven storeys plus two car-parking basements, and will be air conditioned and carpeted throughout. Initially a considerable part of the space will be leased for commercial offices, but as the W.E.A.'s own space requirements increase, further areas will be incorporated in the Adult Education Centre. Estimated cost of the project is $865,000; basic capital to make this development possible came from the proceeds of the sale of another city property the value of which doubled in the twelve months it was owned by the W.E.A.

Permanent regional centres are also maintained in Newcastle and Wollongong. The Newcastle Adult Education Centre is currently being expanded by the acquisition of an adjoining property and the construction of an auditorium.

The main governing bodies are the State Annual Conference and State Executive. The function of the latter, which is made up of representa-

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tives of regional bodies, is to co-ordinate the work of Regional Councils, to allocate Government and other grants, to participate in the appointment of executive officers and to deal with any matters affecting the movement as a whole. Three Regional Councils administer the activities and business of the Association in their respective areas.

Salaried staff consists of General Secretary, Metropolitan regional secretary, Illawarra regional secretary, Hunter regional secretary, assistant metropolitan secretary, librarian, bookshop manager, accountant, housekeeper, caretaker and fourteen clerical and sales staff.

For the relationship with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney, see entry for that body on page 67. The Association is represented on the Advisory Board of Adult Education through which its annual grant is received. Eighty trade unions and other bodies are affiliated to the Association.

The continuing aims and methods of the Association may be summarised as follows: (a) independence from attachment to or control by political parties or other organisations; (b) the encouragement of voluntary, democratic participation of students and members in all aspects of its work; (c) the fostering of free discussion of public issues, however controversial; (d) the widest provision of opportunities for serious and sustained study by adults in all fields of inquiry, with special emphasis on history and the social sciences. These objectives have been pursued with equal vigour if not equal success. The Association has preserved its independence, sometimes in the face of severe attack; it continues to run on democratic lines; it has organised many discussions of public issues, often on topics which other organisations were reluctant to deal with; it has increased the number of courses and secured more students, without a noticeable lowering of standards.

Income and Expenditure for 1969

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Expenditure	
Salaries	58,216
Administrative Expenses	26,522
Direct Educational Expenses	34,094
Premises	33,199
Publications	1,328
Other	24,129
	$177,488
Income	$
Government Grants	66,780
Fees	60,485
Residential and Non-Residential Schools	11,863
Rents	14,827
Other	23,533
	$177,488

Publications: Annual Report for the previous calendar year is published in May each year.
Publication of the quarterly journal *The Australian Highway* has been suspended temporarily; a four-page tabloid news-sheet *W.E.A. News* is now published 8 times yearly.
Other books and pamphlets are published occasionally, and a new series of *W.E.A. Monographs* will commence publication twice yearly from the beginning of 1971.

General Secretary: Mr. C. F. Bentley, 259 Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 Tel.: 29-8005.

Metropolitan Regional Secretary: Mr. P. J. Tyler, 259 Clarence Street, Sydney. N.S.W. 2000. Tel.: 29-2222.

Hunter Regional Secretary: Mr. R. G. Smith, Box 170, P.O., Newcastle West, N.S.W. 2302. Tel.: 2-1666.

Illawarra Regional Secretary: Mrs. H. R. Young, 79 Corrimal Street, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500. Tel.: 2-2678.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Education in the Northern Territory has been the responsibility of the South Australian Education Department in conjunction with the Education Section of the Welfare Branch of the N.T. Administration. Two Adult education centres have been provided for the past ten years by South Australia, in Darwin and Alice Springs. Enrolments have tripled over the past five years at the Darwin Centre, which provides: tutorials for external students of Queensland University; secondary education for those who left school early; trade courses, and a variety of courses in continuing education.

The rapid growth of Darwin, the population of which has risen to 32,000 in 1970, and is expected to reach 50,000 by the mid-1970s has led to the preparation of plans for a Community College., the first of its kind in Australia. It is expected to be open in early 1974. This College will cater for business education; technical and trades training and post trades training; extension and in-service training; tuition for external students of tertiary institutions; and continuing education and cultural activities. The college will be designed not only for its vocational course work, but to afford special facilities in the continuing education field.

In addition to this provision, which in the course of the next few years, will be transferred with other educational institutions to the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science, the Education Section, Welfare Branch of the N.T. Administration, is responsible for a greatly expanded programme of Aboriginal adult education.

In 1969 there were 22 adult education centres in the Territory catering for adult Aboriginals. Eleven of these were on Aboriginal settlements; seven at Community Centres; two at Mission stations; one on a pastoral property; and one, in the vacations, for residential adult courses, at Kormilda College. The Courses provided include: basic education and literacy courses; civics; music; and trade and domestic arts courses.

In five Centres in the Arnhem Land region, courses in the Burera language are also conducted, with both Aboriginal and European teachers; and in three of these centres, there are also courses in Aboriginal arts and crafts, song and dance. There has been a steady increase in enrolments, and in total teaching hours at all Centres. At Kormilda College, which is a residential Secondary school for Aboriginal children, vacation courses are provided for adults in: leadership literacy courses, speech training for Aboriginal Teaching Assistants, and other adult education courses. A twelve months' course is also provided for Aboriginal Teacher Assistants, who bring their families into residence with them, and their wives may undertake courses in the domestic arts and other subjects. Plans are in view for two or more such colleges in other parts of the N.T.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics, which has its Australian headquarters in Darwin, has been working on literacy in the vernacular in various areas of N.T. since 1963. Other independent linguists and teachers at several Missions have also worked on some of the 70 main languages, none of them written, of the Territory.

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A special research project involving a study of the ethno-technology of the Aboriginal, and of clays in the N.T., has led to the setting up of a Ceramic Pottery and Processing Unit at Bagot where Teacher Assistants are trained in ceramics and teaching methods and other adults are trained as artist potters.

Address: Assistant Director (Education), Welfare Branch, N.T. Administration, Darwin, N.T. 5794.

Darwin Education Centre, Box 433, P.O., Darwin, N.T. 5794.

Alice Springs Education Centre (Adults), Box 795, P.O., Alice Springs, N.T. 5750.

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THE ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA — QUEENSLAND DIVISION

A voluntary organisation receiving an annual grant of $10,000 from the Queensland Government to present artistic activities throughout the State.

From Brisbane, major tours of professional drama, ballet, opera and marionettes are organised and toured through country areas. Art exhibitions, solo artists and lectures are also organised for country tours. An Annual Vacation School of Creative Arts is held in August of each year at the University of Queensland with courses in drama, painting, sculpture, design, creative writing and modern dance.

Free lunch-time lectures and film screenings are held in the Brisbane metropolitan area. Branch Committees exist in over 25 country towns, and as well as making local arrangements for professional companies, sponsor amateur performances and arrange programmes of play reading, recording music, films and little theatre.

President: Dr. Gertrude Langer, Ph.D.
State Secretary: Mr. Paul Neville.
Registered Office: 262 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.

BOARD OF ADULT EDUCATION

This Board, appointed by the Governor-in-Council in September, 1944, was the first of its kind in Australia. It is empowered "to manage and control the expenditure of all moneys allocated to it for Adult Education purposes and, subject to the Minister, to organise, supervise and generally direct such activities for Adult Education as may be approved." It consists of 13 members representing the Education Department, the University, unions of employees and associations of employers. The chairman is the Director-General of Education.

The Board has defined its goal as the "provision of facilities throughout Queensland by which adults may be encouraged to take part in the cultural and public life of the community", without duplication of courses already available through the University, Technical Colleges or High Schools. It does not conduct examinations, although it could do so under the terms of the Act.

The salaried staff consists of a supervisor, seven district organisers, seven assistant district organisers, senior clerk, librarians and clerk-typists. They are public servants. Headquarters are at Brisbane, and district centres are at Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Maryborough and Toowoomba. There is a staff sub-centre at Bundaberg. The district organising staff visit surrounding towns, being provided with cars to do this. They do some lecturing, but most of the teaching is done by people employed on a part-time basis. Some form of Adult Education was provided in 300 places in Queensland in 1969. It was free of charge to the student, the full cost being borne by the Board from its Parliamentary appropriation.

There were, in 1969, over 10,000 lectures and class-meetings, includ-

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ing several courses in reading for greater comprehension and speed, English literature and drama, foreign languages, current affairs and scientific subjects, and 1,700 educational film screenings were held, many in remote places. Attendance at all activities numbered 350,000. It is difficult to say exactly how many people were reached, since enrolment is not made unless a regular weekly series is to be undertaken. Public lectures are open to all-comers. In Brisbane over 5,000 persons enrolled in classes. Courses last in general for three terms of 12 weeks each, but some are of one term's duration only, while a few have a second year available at a higher level.

The Board also co-operates with the University of Queensland and with the Commonwealth Literary Fund in arranging many single public lectures in large and small towns throughout the State. The Supervisor is a member of the University's public lecture committee and the district organisers make the necessary local arrangements for the lectures given by University staff-members. Usually about 90 lectures are given throughout the State in a year under this agreement. About 25 public lectures on Australian Literature are given by two people who are themselves writers of Australian standing. The cost is borne by the Commonwealth Literary Fund.

Residential Schools are not held, but from time to time non-residential week-end courses in drama, art, and other subjects are held in country towns. Usually 30-40 people take part in an intensive two-day course.

The number of amateur dramatic societies in Queensland has at least been doubled owing to the efforts of the Board's staff, many of whom are enthusiastic in this field. What often happens is that talks on drama are given as a result of inquiries from people interested in forming a dramatic society. Sometimes a district organiser undertakes the preliminary organisation and instruction; sometimes a well-known producer is engaged. But the newly-formed society is an autonomous body, for the Board's policy is to assist, not to direct. The formation of and assistance to such societies is the most practical way of fostering an understanding of drama in a State of this size, where, because of distance, touring companies have rarely had financial success. Other societies have also been formed with the Board's help; field naturalists', historical, philatelic and writers' groups.

Radio stations, particularly in country towns, are most co-operative, and many educational broadcasts have been made. These take the form of panel discussions, talks and reports of lectures. In Far North Queensland regular telecasts are given by arrangement with Far Northern Telecasters. A number of newspapers have also assisted greatly by featuring regularly a report of local Adult Education activities.

Good co-operation exists between the Board and other bodies engaged in community activities. There is no other organisation having quite the same aims, the Workers' Educational Association having wound up in 1950.

Excellent links exist with the British Information Office, the various Consulates, the Country Women's Association, debating societies and similar bodies. The Board is greatly helped by local advisory committees in a number of country towns.

The amount spent on Adult Education in the year 1969-70 was $237,922, of which over half comprised staff salaries. The bulk of the remainder comprised fees to part-time lecturers, travelling expenses, hall-hire and advertising. There was no income, all courses being free.

The Board has now been in existence 26 years, and the steady expansion of its work gives yearly proof that it is providing facilities which the public, particularly those who live in isolated places, greatly appreciate. At first there was a discernible reluctance on the part of many "to go back to school", but by providing courses in subjects which people were known to want as distinct from those which they "ought to want", a climate of popular approval has been fostered without any abandonment of standards. Within the limits imposed on it in Queensland by the prior existence of the other providing bodies, it is flourishing and providing new interests for a significant part of the adult population.

Publications: The Board publishes an annual report, the contents of certain lecture series, and programmes of courses. District centres produce monthly newsletters of some affiliated clubs.
Maryborough has the Moonaboola Quill, the magazine of the local Writers' Group.

Supervisor: Mr. L. B. Carter, B.A., B.Ed., Adult Education Centre, C/- Parliament House P.O., George St., Brisbane, Qld. 4000. Phone: 21-1483.

District Organisers:
Moreton: Mr. B. T. Bonfield, B.A., Dip.Ed.. Adult Education Centre, C/- Parliament House P.O., George St., Brisbane, Qld. 4000.
Toowoomba: Mr. E. J. Simpson, B.A., Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 3118, Town Hall, Toowoomba, Qld. 4350.
Maryborough: Mr. W. J. Moores, B.A., B.Ed., Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 65, Maryborough, Qld. 4650.
Rockhampton: Mr. R. E. Jensen, B.A., B.Ed., Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 241, Rockhampton, Qld. 4700.
Mackay: Mr. N. G. Crocombe, Adult Education Centre, Macalister Street, Mackay, Qld. 4740.
Townsville: (To be filled), Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 370, Townsville, Qld. 4810.
Cairns: Mr. R. H. Stocker, A.U.A., Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 643, Cairns, Qld. 4870.
Bundaberg: (Asst. District Organiser) Mr. H. E. Dexter, Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 809, Bundaberg, Qld. 4670.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Migrant Education Section of the Department of Education provides tuition in English for non-English-speaking migrants over compulsory school age. The teaching programme and methods are specially designed to give students a practical knowledge of English, useful in their daily routine.

All tuition and lesson material is supplied free. Lessons are available per medium of (a) *English Classes*: classes of two hours' duration are conducted on two evenings per week at centres dispersed throughout the State. Day time classes are also conducted when and where required. Classes will be formed wherever sufficient migrants seek tuition. Prospective students are welcome to attend any of these classes. (b) *Correspondence Lessons*: these lessons are available to students unable to attend classes. The course consists of 6 teaching booklets and 30 graded exercise booklets. Special preliminary lessons are available for Greek and Italian students. (c) *Radio Lessons*: radio lessons to supplement the correspondence course are broadcast by Stations 4QG and VLM4 between 6.15 a.m. and 6.25 a.m., Monday to Saturday. The script for these lessons is contained in the teaching booklets. (d) *Long Playing Records*: these records may be purchased by bona-fide students. The lessons on these records are identical with radio lessons broadcast daily.

Information concerning these courses may be obtained from:

Officer-in-Charge, Migrant Education Section, Department of Education, 527-533 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane 4000. (Box 225, G.P.O., Brisbane 4001.) Phone: 21-5238.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

The services of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries in the education of adults are offered to those engaged in all the agricultural and pastoral industries except sugar cane. The Department's aim is to improve and expand the primary producing industries, and protect consumers of the products of those industries.

It achieves these objectives by means of research and extension. In its extension services it employs technically and scientifically trained advisory officers who work directly with individual producers and district committees.

This teaching relies frequently for its results upon two-way transmission. The producer asks the questions and the Department, where it can, answers them. Or the Department sees faults in a producer's methods and instructs him in the right ones.

Publications: Handbooks, advisory leaflets, newspaper articles, and a monthly journal; films; television package programmes and radio talks; farmers' and graziers' schools.

Director-General: Dr. J. M. Harvey, Department of Primary Industries, William Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.

HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Queensland Health Education Council was constituted in 1945 under the State Health Acts. Membership of the Council comprises eighteen Government-appointed members, representatives of medical, dental, public health and teaching professions; mass communications; women's organisations; and public bodies working in the field of health.

The work of the Council is financed out of Government funds. The Council is a semi-Government body devoted to the education of the public on matters concerning health generally and provides, through literature, films, radio, television, press and displays, information concerning health and safety.

Through the Council's efforts, health education is provided in the syllabi of both primary and secondary schools. To assist in this programme, the Council has provided Manuals for the use of teachers, as well as teaching aids including films.

Some of the programmes now being undertaken include the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, prevention of home accidents, fluoridation, and smallpox vaccination. In addition, lectures on the subject of breast and uterine cancer are conducted in collaboration with the Queensland Radium Institute to audiences of women's organisations, also lectures on Drugs, obesity, hepatitis, and other health aspects.

It is also a function of the Council to assist, either actively or in an advisory capacity, institutions, departments, local authorities and public organisations in the promulgating of health education programmes.

A further function is the education of ancillary health personnel in health education principles and methods.

The Council's activities are primarily reserved to the State of Queens-

land and liaison has been established with health education bodies throughout the Commonwealth and overseas.

Chairman: Mr. G. Healy.
Secretary: Mr. C. Hotz.
Chief Officer: Mr. J. E. Holliday.
Address: Exhibition Grounds, 5-9 Costin Street, Fortitude Valley. Phone: 5-3417.

JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY OF NORTH QUEENSLAND PUBLIC RELATIONS AND LECTURES COMMITTEE

The Public Relations and Lectures Committee of the James Cook University of North Queensland is presently constituted to supervise and advise on the general policies of press, radio and television publicity, the preparation and dissemination of special promotional publications on the University, and the organisation and implementation of the University's public lectures programme, both in Townsville and North Queensland provincial centres.

Publications include *Campus and Courses,* a general introduction to the James Cook University of North Queensland, brochures on individual departments as required, and the staff Newsletter which is issued monthly for circulation within the University.

The public lectures programme includes inaugural lectures, lectures by university staff in Townsville, and lectures by visiting lecturers arranged both independently and in conjunction with the University of Queensland and the Queensland Board of Adult Education.

The present Executive Secretary of the Committee is Mr. M. A. Mellick, Publicity Officer of James Cook University.

Inquiries should be directed to the Registrar, James Cook University of North Queensland, P.O. Box 999, Townsville, Qld. 4810.

THE NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF QUEENSLAND

The National Fitness Council of Queensland is a semi-governmental agency coming under the auspices of the Department of Education.

In addition to the staff of the Council located in Brisbane, Regional Officers are located in:

Warwick	Mackay	
Toowoomba	Ayr	
Dalby	Townsville	
Kingaroy	Cairns	
Maryborough	Nambour	To be appointed.
Bundaberg	Gladstone	
Rockhampton	Mt. Isa	

All inquiries should be directed to the State Secretary.

State Organiser and Secretary: Mr. E. V. Harris, 147 Ann Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000. Telephone: 21-4905.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF QUEENSLAND

The Public Library of Queensland was established in 1896. It has eight sections including the Queensland State Archives and the Oxley Memorial Library. In 1945 under the provisions of "The Libraries Act of 1943", the Library Board of Queensland consisting of six members was created as a Sub-Department of the Department of Education.

The collection of the Public Library is a general one and consists of 412,641 items including maps, serials, monographs, and photographs.

The Oxley Memorial Library established in 1926 has been incorporated as a section of the Public Library since 1946. It specialises in Australian material with particular emphasis on that relating to Queensland. It has an Advisory Committee of fourteen members.

Municipal Libraries

Under the terms of "The Libraries Acts, 1943 to 1949", and "The Schools of Arts (Winding up and Transfer) Acts, 1960 to 1961", there are 85 local authorities conducting 158 libraries with the assistance of State Government subsidy administered by the Library Board of Queensland. The largest municipality is the City of Brisbane with 22 libraries, and 32 other Councils are joined in five regional services. All but five of the local authorities conduct free libraries.

Publication: *Queensland Heritage.*
State Librarian: Mr. S. L. Ryan.
Address: William Street, Brisbane, Queensland 4000.

THE QUEENSLAND ART GALLERY

The Queensland Art Gallery was formed in 1895 and the collection was housed in the Old Town Hall and Executive Building until 1931 when it was moved to its present site in the Museum and Art Gallery building. Formerly a Concert Hall, the interior of the building was intensively remodelled and lit to provide an attractive housing for the collection. The collection itself consisting mainly of painting and sculpture, has grown steadily since 1895 and over recent years has increased in stature and significance by purchases and patronage. A group of seven French paintings was a gift of the late Major de Vahl Rubin and an important painting by George Lambert was presented by Mr. H. S. Ervine of Sydney. A more recent gift was a painting of Sydney Harbour by Sir Arthur Streeton, presented by Mr. J. Manton of Victoria. Bequests from E. M. C. Neilsen, A. C. Wilson, B. E. Mallalieu, M. T. Treweeke, John Darnell and Godfrey Rivers, among others, have done much to contribute to the development of the collection.

The Government has recently increased its Grant to subsidise works of art. Also the Government has now set aside a fine site of 6¼ acres on the South Bank of the Brisbane River (opposite the Supreme Court, North Quay) on which it will build the new Queensland Art Gallery.

The Gallery is administered under a Board of thirteen Trustees appointed by the Governor-in-Council, with a Director and Assistant Director.

The intention of the Gallery is to promote an interest in art in Queensland. Exhibitions visit country areas and a branch is established in Rockhampton. Working in conjunction with other State Galleries in Australia, overseas exhibitions are shown. Lectures are given from time to time and each Saturday Children's Creative Art Classes are conducted at the Gallery. The Gallery Society arranges an interesting and varied programme throughout the year, and has made noteworthy gifts of paintings and sculpture to the collection.

Director: Mr. James Wieneke.
Address: Gregory Terrace, Fortitude Valley, Qld. 4006.

THE QUEENSLAND COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The objects of the Queensland C.W.A. are: To improve conditions for women and girls in the country, and to draw them together.

To improve educational facilities in the country — Students' Hostels are conducted in 15 centres in Queensland. Bursaries have been established and also 38 Libraries. 90 Trainee Teachers are accommodated in Brisbane as well as a Hostel for 15 Music Students.

To provide better facilities for safeguarding health—Mothers' Hostels are conducted in 37 towns. The C.W.A. also have four aged ladies homes, and seaside homes and cottages and mountain cottages are established in 31 centres. The C.W.A. State Headquarters in Brisbane contains accommodation for 43 women, many of whom come to Brisbane for medical attention and holidays.

To provide recreation and enjoyment — Handicrafts are taught throughout the State and Music and Drama Festivals are held.

To promote International understanding — C.W.A. Members study a different country each year.

To draw together all women — This is done by monthly meetings and social gatherings.

The Queensland C.W.A. operates an Emergency Housekeeping Scheme throughout the State.

Altogether the Queensland Country Women's Association has 531 Branches and 51 Younger Sets. Total membership is now 18,500.

Publications: State Annual Report and *Queensland Countrywoman* (a monthly Journal).
State Secretary: Mrs. F. A. Johnson, 89-95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000. Phone: 2-2789.

QUEENSLAND INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

This Institute is situated in Brisbane. There are additional Institutes offering similar courses at the Q.I.T. Capricornia, Rockhampton, and Q.I.T. Darling Downs, Toowoomba.

These Institutes offer a range of professional courses qualifying for Diplomas in Applied Science, Architecture, Building, Business Studies and Engineering; sub-tertiary certificate courses in the same fields; and Post-graduate Fellowship or Associate Diploma courses. Correspondence tuition is also available. None of these Institutes at present provides extension, refresher or re-training courses for adults. They do, however, provide for "adult entry" to their present courses under certain conditions.

Registrar: Q.I.T., P.O. Box 246, North Quay, Queensland 4000.

THE QUEENSLAND MUSEUM

The Queensland Museum was founded in 1871 and moved to its present building in 1900. It is the State Museum and is controlled and managed through the Queensland Museum Board of Trustees subject to the Queensland Museum Act of 1970. Its field of interest are Geology, Zoology, Anthropology, History and Technology, with special reference to Queensland. The staff is 46 in number.

The museum maintains a vigorous collection policy and carries out fieldwork in many parts of the State. In recent years it has stepped up its

programme of reorganisation of its collections and modernisation of its displays. Its specialist scientific library contains approximately 50,000 volumes and maintains about 500 exchanges for its journal, *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*.

In a growing educational programme, the Museum provides lectures, supplemented by films, closed circuit television and other visual aid materials for pre-school, primary, secondary, tertiary and adult groups. In recent years adult education courses conducted under the auspices of the Board of Adult Education have been held at night in the Museum lecture theatre. The Museum also furnishes loan specimens to schools and promotes the dissemination of knowledge by the publication of low priced and free education booklets and leaflets.

Publications: *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*, which presents research papers of its scientific staff; Queensland Museum booklets series, publications of a semi-popular, educational nature.
Director: Mr. A. Bartholomai, M.Sc.
Address: Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND — DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL STUDIES

The Department of External Studies was created in 1911 when the University of Queensland was established and provision was made for students to read externally for the Certificate in Education and Bachelor of Arts degree.

Since that time the Department has expanded to include the Bachelor of Education, Commerce, Economics and Law degree courses, and the 3,000 current students select their courses from 76 subjects offered for external study.

External enrolments are restricted to residents of Queensland (outside the Brisbane Metropolitan area) and, at the request of the Commonwealth Government, to students resident in Northern Territory and Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and to servicemen in Australia. Queensland students transferred interstate during their course may complete their degree externally under certain clearly defined conditions.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into 12 zones, each with a University Centre, an Officer-in-Charge, and local graduate tutors. Teaching by lecture material is thereby supplemented by weekly or fortnightly tutorials held at the centres depending on the number of students enrolled in the various subjects.

The Thomas Thatcher Memorial Library, a branch of the University Library in Brisbane, circulates the necessary reference books required by students in addition to their lecture material and text books. Several smaller reference libraries, the Ringrose Memorial Libraries, have been established in various Queensland cities and towns, and the Amiet Memorial Library in Mackay.

In August of each year in Brisbane, the Department conducts a vacation school, where a comprehensive programme of lectures, tutorials and social activities enables external students to enter fully into University life for one week. Attendance at this school is not compulsory except in certain subjects where practical work is essential.

A week-end study school is held in Darwin in May of each year and a vacation school in Port Moresby during August every year.

Further details about the Department and enrolment in its courses

are found in the Department of External Studies Information Booklet, which can be obtained by writing to the Director, Department of External Studies, University of Queensland, St. Lucia.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND — INSTITUTE OF MODERN LANGUAGES

The University of Queensland Institute of Modern Languages was set up in 1934 to organise courses of instruction in modern foreign languages for students whose needs are not served by secondary schools or by University courses. In particular, the Institute has always encouraged the study of Asian languages.

The Institute operates under the control of a Board appointed by the University Senate. Members include the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and approximately 25 other members of the University teaching staff.

Until 1965, the internal administration of the Institute was carried out by an Academic Secretary (usually a member of the Board) and a senior member of the University Administration. In 1965, the first full-time Director was appointed, and he now has an Administrative Assistant and a full-time Departmental Secretary.

The University provides an annual grant to the Institute and pays the salaries of the Director and his Assistant. A further grant for the purchase of books comes from the University Library. Otherwise, the Institute depends on student fees to meet much of the cost of tutors' fees, equipment and similar items. The fee for a full year's course is at present twenty-four dollars.

In arranging courses, the Institute encourages students to remain for the full length of a course (usually three or four years). Courses are open to members of the public, though many University staff members and internal students also attend. It is usually found that at least two-thirds of the students have had some previous formal study of a foreign language.

In 1970, the following sixteen languages were offered: Mandarin Chinese, Dutch, English as a Foreign Language, French, German, Modern Greek, Modern Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Malay, Pidgin, Polish, Russian and Spanish. There were just over twelve hundred students enrolled for these languages, most of which were available at four levels. Sixty different classes were held and they were taught by a tutorial staff numbering thirty-five. The tutors are employed on a part-time basis, though many are members of the University language departments.

In 1970, the languages with the heaviest enrolments were, in order, German (276), French (262), Japanese (194), and Italian (149). 916 students took European languages and 366 took Asian languages.

Classes are held entirely in Brisbane and run from March to October. Each class runs for two hours, part of which may be held in the University Language Laboratory. Examinations are held at all levels and official certificates are issued to students who pass. Classes are held mainly in the evening, though a number of day classes are also held.

Apart from lectures, the students are provided with an up-to-date library and the Institute has an extensive collection of tape recordings of course material in the various languages taught.

Director: M. Brandle.

Address: University of Queensland, Institute of Modern Languages, St. Lucia, Brisbane, Queensland 4067. Telephone: 71-1377.

ADULT EDUCATION — DIVISION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

In South Australia, Education Department adult classes are conducted by the Technical Division and are under the administrative control of the Director of Technical Education.

With a charter to provide classes and correspondence courses wherever there is a community need, the range of adult education offered includes diploma, vocational, academic and general educational subjects.

In 1969, including figures for the Northern Territory, which is at present administered from South Australia, approximately 68,100 students enrolled in 2,760 classes. Of these enrolments, approximately 21,900 were in the country Adult Education Centres and Technical Colleges, 22,400 in metropolitan Adult Education Centres, 10,500 in the metropolitan Technical Colleges, 5,000 in the Technical Correspondence School, 4,000 in Northern Territory Schools and 5,000 in Migrant Education classes throughout the State.

Besides the traditional role of providing classes in academic and craft subjects, much is also being done in Art where the art-crafts, especially Jewellery Making and Pottery are particularly prominent, and in Ballet, Drama and Music.

A full-time School of Music, which provides individual and small group tuition for students of all ages through the range of symphonic instruments and classical guitar, has been established this year as part of the adult class movement. The School is unique in the adult class movement because, for the first time in the South Australian Education Department, the educational needs of individuals are being met individually rather than in classes.

In the early 1950s, post-trade courses were introduced into Technical Colleges. Enrolments now total approximately 1,000.

In 1968 the first Education Department Technician Courses were introduced on transfer from the South Australian Institute of Technology. Enrolments are increasing in these courses and will increase rapidly in the future as further technician level courses are transferred from the Institute.

The growth of short-term courses and week-end schools has been the most significant recent development in the 13 regional Adult Education Centres in country areas. These courses and schools concentrate frequently on historical and geographical aspects of particular regions, or, on providing specialised professional tuition in the Arts to supplement and to stimulate the work of local Music, Ballet, Drama or Art groups.

Country Adult Education Centres and Technical Colleges co-operate with the Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide and the National Gallery of South Australia by providing local organisation for country lecture tours, art exhibitions and music and drama performances.

Administrative Offices:
Mr. C. Rooney, Director of Technical Education.
Mr. D. A. J. Lillecrapp, Assistant Superintendent (Adult Education).
Mr. L. Horvat, Inspector of Adult Education.
Mr. G. M. Smith, Inspector of Adult Education.

Educational Establishments
Metropolitan Area
Adult Education Centres:

Flinders Street A.E.C., 279 Flinders Street, Adelaide 5000. Phone: 23-4508.
Norwood A.E.C., 45 Osmond Terrace, Norwood 5067. Phone: 32-1366, 32-1545.

Centres are also located in Technical High Schools and Technical Colleges and Special Schools in the Adelaide Metropolitan area. Particulars of these should be sought from the address given above.

Country Area
Adult Education Centres:

Alice Springs: Box 795, P.O., Alice Springs, N.T. 5750.
Darwin: Box 443, P.O., Darwin, N.T. 5794.
Eyre Peninsula: Park Terrace, Port Lincoln 5606. Phone: Port Lincoln 1201.
Gawler: Finniss Street, Gawler 5118. Phone: Gawler 22-1855.
Mid-North: Old Town Hall, Main Street, Peterborough 5422. Phone: Peterborough 218.
Murray Bridge: Swanport Road, Murray Bridge 5253. Phone: Murray Bridge 32-1913.
Naracoorte: 19 Gordon Street, Naracoorte 5271. Phone: Naracoorte 62-2189.
Onkaparinga: 42 Adelaide Road, Mount Barker 5251. Phone: Mount Barker 501.
South Coast: "Ocean Court", Ocean Street, Victor Harbour 5211. Phone: Victor Harbour 52-1663.
Upper Murray: Murray Avenue, Renmark 5342. Phone: Renmark 6033.
Woomera: C/- Area School, Box 20, Woomera 5720. Phone: Woomera 566.
York Peninsula: 17 Digby Street, Kadina 5554. Phone: Kadina 686.

Technical Colleges:

Mount Gambier: 7 Wehl Street South, Mount Gambier 5290. Phone: Mount Gambier 2-2941.
Port Augusta: 9-39 Carlton Parade, Port Augusta 5700. Phone: Port Augusta 2738.
Port Pirie: Mary Elie Street, Port Pirie 5540. Phone: 086-321633.
Whyalla: Nicholson Avenue, Whyalla Norrie 5608. Phone: Whyalla 45-9044.

Special Schools:

South Australian School of Art: 42-60 Stanley Street, North Adelaide 5006. Phone: 67-1548, 67-1577.
Technical Correspondence School: 221-223 Wakefield Street, Adelaide 5000. Phone: 23-2333.
Migrant Education Section: 101 Flinders Street, Adelaide 5000. Phone: 28-3308, 28-3309.
Adelaide Woodwork School: 102 Gilbert Street, Adelaide 5000. Phone: 51-1170.

Publications: Annual Report, Division of Technical Education Student's Guide (to schools and classes).

ART GALLERY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Founded in 1881 as the National Gallery of South Australia under a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in 1884 the collection came under the control of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery. The Gallery became an autonomous department of the State Government in the control of the Art Gallery Board, under the Minister of Education in 1940 and later in 1968 was renamed The Art Gallery of South Australia. Except for a number of private trusts the institution is wholly financed by the Government. The building which is centrally situated with other cultural institutions on North Terrace, was built in 1900, with additions in 1936 and 1962.

The Gallery has a large and representative collection of Australian art, including examples of Aboriginal bark painting and early South Australian pictures and objects, collections of British and European painting of the 17th to 20th centuries, sculpture, a large collection of fine prints and drawings, period furniture, pottery, ceramics, glass, silver and coins.

The Gallery participates in interstate touring exhibitions, prepares special exhibitions for the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts, offers expert advice on paintings and objets d'art and conducts an education service which includes film evenings, lecture services to adults and to children in schools, at the Gallery or in the country and has a large library of reproductions of old and modern masters, available for loan to schools and Government institutions.

Publications: *Bulletin of The Art Gallery of South Australia* — Quarterly, Annual Report, Reproductions, Catalogues.

Director: John Baily, Dip.Art.

Assistant Director: R. G. Appleyard, North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. Tel.: 23-8911.

ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (S.A. DIVISION) INC.

The South Australian Division of the Arts Council of Australia was re-formed in February, 1965, with funds made available from the Gulbenkian Foundation and guidance from the Federal Arts Council. It receives a yearly subsidy for administration from its State Government and an allocation each year for touring productions from its Federal Council.

In the last five years the South Australian Division has expanded its activities considerably and now has over twenty Branches in the State assisting with the various projects undertaken each year. The aims and objects of this Division are similar to those of other Arts Council Divisions, that is, to foster all forms of arts and to organise regular tours of the arts to country centres.

With more funds now being made available to the arts by both the State and Commonwealth Governments, the South Australian Division hopes to broaden its activities still further, particularly in the field of special school productions of the various arts and to establish at least five more Branches by the end of 1971.

Publications: Newsletters, Annual Reports.

Enquiries to: The Secretary, The Arts Council of Australia (S.A. Division) Inc., 95 Currie Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. Tel.: 51-7103.

ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

The South Australian Association for Mental Health with a membership of about 300, has a similar structure to the N.S.W. Association for Mental Health, though it does not organise discussion groups in the field of parent education.

Its activities include a co-ordinating committee on mental retardation, participation in the local Lifeline Emergency Counselling Service, a rehabilitation club for ex-patients of mental hospitals, the organisation and staffing of a citizens advice bureau, a fund-raising committee, a community education committee, a volunteer visiting and transport service and the organisation of an annual Mental Health Week.

The Association has recently made grants to the State Library, for building up a more adequate collection of books on mental health, and to the Flinders University of S.A., for research into the effectiveness of hostels for ex-patients of mental hospitals.

The Association's Citizens Advice Bureau operates full-time at the same address as the Association's Secretary.

Publication: *Mental Health News* — quarterly news sheet.
Secretary: Miss H. Hanrahan, 51 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

AUDIO VISUAL AIDS CENTRE — DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Audio Visual Aids Centre of the South Australian Education Department provides a free lending service to schools, adult education agencies and community groups — particularly those associated with primary and secondary schools. Its film library for adult groups numbers over 2,000 films; it will also obtain films from the National Library, Canberra, and the film libraries of other State film centres (where interstate lending is permitted) and interstate embassies and consulates.

Address: Audio Visual Aids Centre, Education Department of S.A., 221 Wakefield Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. Phone: 23-2333.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health covers the activities of the Central Board of Health, the School Health Branch (including the Deafness Guidance Clinic and School Dental Service), the Occupational Health and Air Pollution Branch and the Epidemiology Branch, the Food and Drugs Advisory Committee, the Radiological Advisory Committee, the Clean Air Committee, and also the public health aspects of the control of tuberculosis, including the chest clinic and the State X-ray health surveys.

Publications: The Department publishes an Annual Report presented to Parliament, an educational magazine entitled *Good Health*, and occasional booklets on aspects of public health.
Address: Director General of Public Health, Savings Bank Building, 158 Rundle Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. Telephone: 28-0211.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — EXTENSION SERVICE

The Department of Agriculture provides an extension service to farmers which is guided by Extension Service Branch.

Most Departmental officers take part in extension work which follows three main lines: mass media, group media and person to person media.

In addition to publications, officers provide 300 broadcast talks and 80 items for television each year.

Most group work is provided through the Agricultural Bureau, Women's Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth Movement. Agricultural Bureau membership comprises one third of the farmers in the State.

Training is provided by Extension Branch in adult education methods.

Publications: *Journal of Agriculture*, quarterly, circulation 16,000. Extension Bulletins, 50 per year, circulation 5,000 to 10,000. Special Bulletins, 10 per year, circulation, 1,000. Experimental Record, 1 per year, circulation 1,500. Press Releases, 500 per year, circulation, mass media only.
Address: P. C. Angove, Chief Extension Officer, Department of Agriculture, Gawler Place, Adelaide 5000. Telephone: 28-3027.

FILM LIBRARY

The Documentary Film Library of South Australia provides a free lending service to adult education agencies and community groups. Its film library numbers over 4,000 films. This Library will also obtain films from the National Library, Canberra, and from other State Film Centres (where interstate lending is permitted) and interstate embassies and consulates.

Executive Officer: Documentary Film Library of S.A., Audio-Visual Education Centre, Education Department, 221 Wakefield Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. Phone: 23-2333.

THE NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The National Fitness Council of South Australia is appointed by and is responsible to the State Minister of Education.

Funds are provided by the Commonwealth for general purposes and for capital development and by the State for similar uses, plus an annual amount for the training of leaders.

Training courses are conducted for coaches, umpires and instructors in special skills.

Periodical surveys are made with respect to recreation space in metropolitan Adelaide, sports participation and government assistance to youth and community recreation throughout Australia.

The Council owns its headquarters, training centres and camps.

Books and films are available on loan or for reference. Books and a monthly journal for athletics coaches are published.

Close co-operation is maintained with Physical Education in the schools, universities and teachers colleges.

Director: Mr. A. E. Simpson, 70 South Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION INC.

The South Australian Country Women's Association Inc., was founded in 1928 and now has 307 branches and over 13,000 members. It is non-party political and non-sectarian. Its objects are to improve the welfare and conditions of life of women and children of country districts; to provide opportunities for recreation and the study of handicrafts and other cultural educational activities; to establish rest rooms and accommodation centres.

Schools in Leadership and Handicraft, Housecraft, Drama, Painting and Choral work are conducted, and other schools are arranged. Drama and Choral Festivals are held each year; and each year a country is chosen for special international study.

The Association has a Housekeeper Scheme. It has two residential properties near the city, five holiday cottages at the seaside and other Divisions maintain holiday cottages, flats and hostels. Two Homes for the Aged are maintained and more than 100 Rest Rooms are established throughout the State.

Publications: The Association maintains a weekly newspaper, *The South Australian Countrywomen.*

Hon. State Secretary: Mrs. T. A. Hunt-Cooke.
General Secretary: Mrs. B. J. Murphy, 30 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

While the Institute is not involved in Adult Education in the normal sense of the term, it does aim, as far as its resources permit, to provide a programme of Extension and Refresher courses suited to the needs of practising Engineers, Sciences and Business men.

In particular, the School of Mathematics is offering a series of lectures in 8 topics normally covered at second year Degree level in Engineering and Applied Science courses. Each topic is covered in a series of 15 lectures at the rate of one lecture per week.

In addition, the Institute offers Graduate Diploma Courses in the fields of Business Administration, Planning and Mathematics. These courses are designed for persons who have completed a first year qualification at a Degree or equivalent level, and wish to undertake further studies in an area often unrelated to their undergraduate course.

Further details relating to the above courses may be obtained from:

The Academic Secretary: S.A. Institute of Technology, North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

The South Australian Museum, founded in 1856, contains extensive exhibits of animal life, fossils, rocks and minerals, and material representing the life and culture of native peoples. Much emphasis is given to Australian examples but specimens from other parts of the world are well represented. The collection of Aboriginal material is the largest in the world.

Thirteen Curators carry out research on: Anthropology, Archaeology, Arachnology, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Mammals, Marine Invertebrates, Reptiles and Amphibians, Fossils and Minerals.

The Museum maintains a wide range of natural history publications for sale to the public. An Information Officer and his Assistant handle general inquiries and assist with school and college classes and visiting groups.

Publications: *Records of the South Australian Museum*, an annual report of research from the Museum.
Director: Dr. W. Grant Inglis, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Address: North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

THE STATE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State Library of South Australia has its origin in a collection of books assembled in London in 1834, two years before the province of South Australia was founded. The modern character of the library was established in 1940 when the library was separated from the Museum and the Art Gallery, becoming a State Government department administered by the Libraries Board of South Australia.

Reference Division

The Reference Library has a representative basic collection in all subjects except medicine and law. Areas of subject strength include South

Australian publications, librarianship, wine, Australian Aborigines, River Murray shipping, sailing ships and nineteenth century illustrated works on natural history. The majority of Reference Library books are available for loan. The collection contains 269,000 volumes. In addition, 2,600 periodical titles, and 346 newspapers are currently taken. The Map Collection holds approximately 12,000 maps.

The Research Service, supplies lists of references, and handles all inter-library loans. It has an extensive collection of trade catalogues. *Pinpointer*, a monthly index to selected Australian periodicals, *Index to Australian Book Reviews* and bibliographies on Australian authors are published.

The Archives contains both government and private documents. By legislation, no government documents may be destroyed without reference to the Libraries Board. At 30th June, 1970, there were 18,500 feet of material in the Archives.

The Reference Division also staffs 18 libraries in other Government Departments.

Lending Division

This provides direct free lending facilities to residents in the metropolitan area through the Adelaide Lending Service, Youth Lending Service (for teenagers) and the Children's library (for children under 13 years). Between them in 1969-70, these three Sections contained 110,575 volumes, and 596,459 volumes were issued to 102,435 registered borrowers.

The Country Lending Service and Country Children's Book Service provide books to adults and children living outside metropolitan Adelaide, the only charge being return freight. Boxes of books are sent to small country schools. Books are also made available to discussion groups run by adult education agencies, though multiple copies of particular titles are not always available. The Country Lending Service also provides relevant reference books for some residential schools.

Technical Services Division

Besides the usual acquisitions and cataloguing sections, this Division includes a bindery and a photographic section. An extensive programme of publishing facsimile editions and other works of Australian interest was begun in 1962. Over 140 works have been published.

Local Public Libraries

Local public libraries financed by municipal authorities are subsidised under the Libraries (Subsidies) Act, 1955-1958. With general oversight and planning by the Libraries Board, subsidies ($220,896 in 1969-70) are paid on a dollar for dollar basis. Thirty-one libraries, operated by 22 local government authorities, serving over half of the population of the State had been established by June, 1970. In 1969-70 local public libraries lent 2,072,581 books to 139,458 registered readers. All books stocks (280,595 at 30 June, 1970) are interchangeable with a central pool maintained by the Libraries Board.

Publications: *Annual report, South Australiana, Pinpointer, Index to Australian Book Reviews, Miscellanea Musicologica* (annual), *Books for young people: a guide to Christmas buying* (annual).

State Librarian: Mr. R. K. Olding, B.Ec., F.L.A.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE, DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Department of Tutorial Classes (as it was then called) was established in 1914 following a request from the Workers' Educational Association of South Australia, which Mr. Albert Mansbridge had been instrumental in forming not long before. Because of the war, a joint W.E.A. — University programme was not begun until 1917. In that year the University provided teachers for evening classes in Adelaide in subjects such as economics, political science, and English expression for about 550 students. In the 20 years which followed, the Department was sometimes able to employ in addition to the Director of Tutorial Classes in Adelaide, one or two full-time country tutors who established evening classes in about six country towns — though the size of South Australia and the scattered population made expansion difficult. In the economic depression of the 1930s the State Government grant was reduced and the Department had to dispense with the services of its country tutors.

In 1957 the Department was renamed the Department of Adult Education and the government grant and the staff of the Department were increased. The Department expanded its work to include postgraduate refresher courses and vocational and other courses of interest to community groups other than the W.E.A. However, the joint class programme with the W.E.A. grew to over 50 classes. Country districts were served with discussion group courses, week-end and day schools, travelling art exhibitions and tours by musicians, drama and ballet groups. In 1965 the community arts services passed to the control of the newly-formed S.A. branch of the Arts Council of Australia. The Department has organised three international study tours, one to New Zealand to study race relations, the second, composed of geologists, amateur and professional, to study New Zealand's unique geological features, and the third from New Zealand to study ancient glaciation and other features in South Australia. Further such tours are being planned.

The Department's work is supervised by the Board of Adult Education of the University of Adelaide, constituted as follows: seven members nominated by the University; three members nominated by the W.E.A. of South Australia; and one member nominated by each of the following bodies — the Libraries Board of South Australia, the South Australian Education Department, and the South Australian Country Women's Association.

The staff of the Department consists of the Director, an assistant director, two lecturers, a secretary-organiser and five clerical officers, all located at the University of Adelaide. The University meets the cost of staff salaries and it provides in addition an annual maintenance grant of $10,000. The Department is also allowed to spend its own revenues which amounted to over $50,000 in 1970.

In recent years the Department has co-operated with the A.B.C. (Australian Broadcasting Commission) in the production of educational television programmes — eight programmes in 1969 under the title 'Of Public Concern' and five in 1970 on the theme 'South Australia's Heritage'. In 1970 the Department received an anonymous bequest of $100,000 to set up an educational radio station with courses on general

adult education subjects as well as those of special interest to professional and occupational groups.

For many years the Department collaborated with the W.E.A. in the publication of a quarterly called *The W.E.A. Bulletin*. This periodical contained general articles on adult education and was useful as a means of disseminating information about the Department's courses. However, in the last 18 months the editorial policy has been somewhat changed and a new journal called 'Issue' established. The aim has been to make 'Issue' a useful journal of social, political, educational and cultural comment of national scope but with particular emphasis upon South Australian matters. Regular features include the discussion of a specific issue by three to four people of differing views — recent topics included Women's Liberation, Communication of Science, and Aborigines in Transition.

In 1969, 62 joint University-W.E.A. classes were arranged which attracted an enrolment of 1775; 12 extension courses for specialist groups were attended by 681 students; seven two to ten-day residential schools were held at the W.E.A.'s residential college at Goolwa, with an enrolment of 256; 14 schools and conferences in Adelaide which lasted from one to 20 days attracted an enrolment of 853; five special schools (Spring Schools, Geology Tour, etc.) were held, attended by a total of 383; one day school in the country was attended by 32, and visiting lecturers in Adelaide and country centres attracted a total audience of 11,150.

Close co-operation has continued with the W.E.A. and many joint educational activities have been arranged with the Country Women's Association, the Women's Agricultural Bureau, Rural Youth, the Trade Unions and other voluntary societies in city and country. The Art Gallery has assisted in providing travelling exhibitions and guide lectures, the Museum has helped to arrange seminars such as Wildlife Conservation, and the State Public Library has been prepared to help where it is able by providing boxes of books to special schools and discussion groups.

Co-operation with the Adult Education Section of the Education Department, always an objective, has resulted in many fruitful joint activities in country areas, particularly during the past few years. Recent examples have been schools on Farm Management, Vietnam, China, Rhodesia, the New Mathematics for School Teachers, Race Relations and Geology. The State Department's officers have also assisted in recent years with the planning of Spring Schools.

The Consultative Committee of Adult Education set up in 1966 by the Minister of Education, and consisting of representatives of the Adult Education Section of the Education Department, the W.E.A. and this Department, has already done much to increase understanding of the aims, functions and programmes of each body. It has also made possible increased co-operation between them.

Director: Mr. J. W. Warburton, Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide, 50 North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

The Association, which is a self-governing voluntary organisation, was founded at a meeting held in Adelaide on March 24, 1914, as the outcome of a visit paid to Australia by Mr. Albert Mansbridge, M.A.,

general secretary of the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain. Although an annual meeting was held in 1914 and many discussions concerning finance, aims and methods took place at this time, the first full year of work was in 1917. Its governing body today (1970) is the Council, composed of two representatives from each of 50 affiliated organisations, two representatives from each of ten student clubs, and one representative from every W.E.A. class. The membership of the Council is approximately 250.

The paid staff of the Association comprises the director, three full-time clerical officers, two part-time clerical officers, one part-time caretaker and a resident house manager (married couple) at Graham's Castle. The director and four of the clerical officers are located in the W.E.A. Office, The University of Adelaide; one part-time clerical officer and caretaker in the W.E.A. Centre, Adelaide.

In 1969 the Association employed 75 part-time tutors to conduct its own programme of 175 courses in general arts and crafts and liberal studies. Seven thousand three hundred students enrolled and the longest course offered comprised 20 lectures. The Association is also concerned with promoting the programme of joint tutorial classes organised in conjunction with the University of Adelaide's Department of Adult Education.

In 1969 the Association provided correspondence courses in 20 different subjects for members of affiliated trade-unions. Some 3,500 students undertook these courses between 1964-69, unions affiliated numbered 65, and affiliations and students were obtained from every State in the Commonwealth.

Nine residential schools were organised by the W.E.A. in 1969 with a total enrolment of 311 students. Non-residential schools and occasional public lectures were also arranged.

In 1963 a residential college, Graham's Castle, was established at Goolwa, near the sea coast, some 50 miles south of Adelaide. It consists of an old house of historic charm and a two-storeyed extension. In 1965 two blocks containing 22 twin rooms, served with private showers, were added. The total cost of the College was $70,000. It is the most modern and best equipped residential college devoted to liberal residential adult education in Australia. It can accommodate 65 persons in residence and up to another 25 non-resident. The College has two main functions. One, to provide facilities for week-end and longer schools organised by the Association and other adult-education bodies. The second, to provide premises for use by other bodies such as management groups, community organisations and government departments. In 1969 a total of 22 schools were held by other bodies at Graham's Castle. In 1969 a domestic manager's residence was built at a cost of $15,000.

The Association arranges periodic students' arts and crafts exhibitions which attract attendances of 500-1,000. It also provides considerable assistance in the organisation of the Adelaide Film Festival which has been held annually since 1959. Open to countries throughout the world, the Festival normally attracts about 100 entries from 30 countries and all continents. Running for two weeks it has a membership of 2,000 and attendances of 23,000.

The W.E.A. provides a student centre for adult classes and student clubs (ten in 1969). In 1969 a new arts and crafts studio was added to the building.

The W.E.A. works closely with the University Department of Adult Education and has three members on the University Board of Adult Education. A number of its affiliated organisations are concerned with various aspects of education, e.g. Kindergarten Union. The W.E.A.'s 50 affiliated organisations provide close links with the trade union movement and also cultural community organisations.

The general purpose of the Association is to work for the promotion of adult education and the improvement of adult education facilities in the community.

Revenue 1969:

	$
Course Fees	41,000
Government Grant	8,000
Graham's Castle	12,000
Affiliation & Membership Fees	1,250
Other (mainly net, from Adelaide Film Festival, Cinema '69, Deposits)	7,750
	$70,000

Publications: *Issue*.

Director: Mr. E. Williams, W.E.A. Office, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5001. Telephone: 23-4333.

ADULT EDUCATION BOARD

The Adult Education Board of Tasmania was set up by Act of Parliament in July, 1948, following a report by Professor Duncan on the work of the Workers' Educational Association and the University Tutorial Classes Committee, which had functioned for many years in the State. The Board consists of nine members, of whom three are nominated by the Minister and of these one is appointed Chairman by the Minister. Of the remaining six, one is the Director of Education or a person nominated by him, and the others are appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Council of the University of Tasmania, the Tasmanian Library Board, the Council of the Workers' Educational Association, the Arts Council of Tasmania and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Members of the Board hold office for a term of three years, under the usual conditions which apply to such appointments. The Board advises the Minister on matters of general policy, plans and supervises the administration and development of adult education and takes any steps it thinks fit for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the many bodies engaged in cultural work throughout the State. Hence it organises lectures, classes, schools and other activities which encourage interest in the arts and sciences. It is empowered to charge fees.

The salaried staff consists of the Director, who is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Board for terms of three years. He is the chief executive officer of the Board and is responsible for planning and organising adult education throughout the State. He is not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act. There are five senior regional officers, each allocated to one of the main regions of the State (i.e., Hobart, Launceston, Southern area, Devonport and Burnie).

There is a deputy regional officer in Launceston and three other officers attached to Head Office. Amongst other duties, one of these serves the whole state in the field of drama and another is responsible for the state-wide book discussion scheme. The administrative staff consists of the Secretary to the Board and two male clerical assistants, together with 12 typists and secretarial staff. The Board has its own centres in North Hobart, Hobart city, South Hobart, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie. All provide offices and classrooms, while Hobart and Devonport have halls capable of holding 300 and 125 respectively. In addition the Board's activities extend to some 70 places throughout the State.

For the purposes of administration the state is divided into five regions (1) the City of Hobart, (2) the Southern Region — an area south of a line from Rosebery to Swansea and including the outer Hobart suburbs, (3) the Launceston region which includes all the North-Eastern part of the state from Deloraine to the East Coast and south to Ross, (4) Devonport — the coastal area between Deloraine and Penguin and its hinterland, (5) Burnie — from Penguin to the West Coast. The regional officers are largely concerned with the organisation and development of class programmes and other activities, but they also do some lecturing.

The class programme is divided into three terms with most courses

lasting about ten weeks. In subjects like languages, music and art, the course may allow for development over three years or more. There has also been an increase in the number of panel courses and short courses lasting four to six weeks. All tutors are engaged on a part-time basis and in 1969 there were 242 tutors for 660 courses attracting 8,150 enrolments. The subjects offered are numerous. A representative sample is ceramics, Asian cookery, interior decoration, Japanese, fiction writing, classical guitar playing, astronomy, Tasmanian native birds, philosophy and the retarded child.

In 1964 the Board opened "The Grange" at Campbell Town as a residential college. This historic home, leased from the National Trust of Tasmania, has accommodation for 28 students and is used regularly for week-end schools, residential seminars and summer schools. However residential education has become so popular that an increasing number of activities are organised in other parts of the state. In 1971, summer schools on historic buildings of Tasmania and painting were held at The Grange, plus others on archaeology at Flinders Island, Pottery at Burnie and String Music at the University of Tasmania.

Seminars are organised in the various regions, some of which could be regarded as professional refresher courses. Recent examples are: automation, music teaching, religious drama, road safety and Schools and the University.

A number of extension lectures is arranged, culminating in the Sir John Morris Memorial Lecture given each year by an Australian distinguished in public life and learning. Some of the lecturers have been: Sir Owen Dixon, Sir Macfarlane Burnet, Dr. H. C. Coombs, Dr. Phillip Law and Professor C. P. Fitzgerald. A series of lectures on the history of Launceston in 1968 stimulated the Board's first major book publishing venture *Launceston — History of an Australian City*.

No correspondence or credit courses are conducted but preliminary arrangements were made in 1970 for the Board to organise first year university courses in Launceston in association with the University of Tasmania. The book discussion scheme caters for about 40 groups and this is one way of assisting people in the more isolated parts of the state.

Drama is fostered by the provision of producers, equipment and advisory services. The Board's drama officer and other experienced tutors assist amateur groups with rehearsals and productions. A series of one-act plays under the title *The Derwent Series* has been sold throughout the world. Music recitals and exhibitions are also sponsored.

The Government grant in 1969-70 was $158,000 and earnings from students' fees and other sources amounted to $75,000.

Contact is maintained with the University of Tasmania, the State Library (which provides books for book discussion groups), the Tasmanian School of Art, the Conservatorium of Music and many other bodies such as the Arts Council, the United Nations Association and Rural Youth.

Publications: Annual reports; occasional lectures and seminar proceedings.
Book: *Launceston — History of an Australian City* by John Reynolds (Adult Education Board of Tasmania and Macmillan of Australia) 1969.

Addresses
Director: Mr. G. Lewis, 452 Elizabeth Street, North Hobart.

Regional Offices
16 Argyle Street, Hobart.

12 Weld Street, South Hobart.
(The postal address and telephone number for these three centres is P.O. Box 84, North Hobart, Tasmania 7002. Phone: 30-9011).
51 York Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250. (Phone: 2-2153).
Cnr. Steele and Wenvoe Streets, Devonport, Tas. 7310. (Phone: 24-2881).
4 North Terrace, Burnie, Tasmania 7320. (Phone: 31-1935).

ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA — TASMANIAN DIVISION INCORPORATED

A wholly voluntary organisation whose objects are identical to those of the Federal Body.

Active Branches in Smithton, Burnie, Ulverstone, Devonport, Launceston and Hobart with a representative in Deloraine.

State President: Mr. G. R. Lempriere, O.B.E., 28 Pitcairn Street, Port Sorell, Tas. 7307. Telephone: 28-6173.

State Secretary: Mrs. Helen Jones, 5 Medbury Crescent, Montello, Burnie, Tas. 7320. Telephone: 31-2949.

COUNCIL OF ADVANCED EDUCATION — TASMANIA

Tasmania has appointed a Council of Advanced Education with the general task of establishing a system of advanced education throughout the State and the particular one of constructing and developing the Tasmanian College of Advanced Education (T.C.A.E.) on Mount Nelson overlooking Hobart.

T.C.A.E. will commence teaching in its new facilities in 1972 but has already absorbed the Hobart Teachers College, the Tasmanian Conservatorium of Music and the School of Dental Nursing organisationally at existing locations. Courses at professional level now given by the Hobart Technical College will be taken over progressively as accommodation becomes available.

Courses of advanced education coming within the Council's control are also given at the Launceston and Burnie Technical Colleges. The Council's future relationship with the Launceston Teachers College is not yet finally determined.

Secretary: J. W. Black, Council of Advanced Education, G.P.O. Box 169B, Hobart, Tasmania 7001. Phone: 30-3863.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Education Department has a substantial programme of evening work in its technical colleges and schools, but most of this is vocational rather than traditional adult education.

Address: Director-General of Education, 116 Bathurst Street, Hobart, Tasmania 7000. (Telephone: 30-9011).

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF TASMANIA

The work of the National Fitness Council of Tasmania is under the control of the State Minister for Health and is linked with the Department of Health Services.

National Fitness offices are established at Hobart, Launceston, Devonport, Burnie and Ulverstone.

The Council's activities are directed towards promotion of community health and personal fitness particularly through encouraging and assisting community participation in physical recreation.

Publication: Annual Report.
State Supervisor: Mr. K. A. Thomas, 138 Bathurst Street, Hobart 7000. Telephone: 30-3727.

STATE LIBRARY

The State Library of Tasmania is a Government instrumentality controlled by a statutory board. In addition to normal reference, lending and archival collections the library has a collection of some 4,443 films, 12,258 gramophone records, and 3,432 sets of plays. Co-operation with the Adult Education Board is close and special collections of books for group use are available.

Chairman of Library Board: The Hon. Sir Peter Crisp.
State Librarian: Mr. A. E. Browning.
Address: 91 Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania 7000. (Telephone: 34-3651).

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF TASMANIA

The C.W.A. in Tasmania is affiliated with the Country Women's Association of Australia, and has the same ideals and aims as C.W.A. in other States.

It is also a member of The Associated Country Women of the World. In Tasmania, the office of State Secretary is a continuous appointment.

State Secretary: Miss E. Perkins, M.B.E., 68 Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania 7000. Telephone: 23-5581.

TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

A museum was first started in Hobart in the early 1820s. In 1843, the Royal Society of Tasmania was formed and the Museum was handed to that body. Until 1885, the Society fostered and developed the Museum and collected funds to build the first permanent home for the collections. In 1885 the Royal Society asked the Tasmanian Government to assume responsibility for the collections and finance, and since then the Museum has been governed by a Board of Trustees.

The Museum here is a composite one, the main collections were, and still are, directed to Natural History studies, but State history, geology, anthropology and decorative arts have always had a place in the collections. An art section was started in the 1880s and the historical prints, oils and water-colours, all relating to this State, form a very fine collection indeed.

Funds are provided mainly by the State Government. The Hobart City Council makes a small annual grant and there are a number of benefactions some of which are for art purchases, others for natural history projects.

Over the last few years, emphasis has been placed on biological surveys carried out in various parts of the State by Museum staff. In this way, the fauna picture of Tasmania is being put into something of its correct perspective and of course, the Museum's collections are enhanced greatly. Studies of the now extinct Tasmanian aboriginal race have received special attention and the collections of skeletal material held in the museum are of the utmost significance to anthropologists throughout the world.

In this Museum and Art Gallery the emphasis is mainly on the Tasmanian collections. Others are kept for comparative and educational use but it is the policy to have as complete a coverage as is possible, of items related to the Tasmanian scene in geology, natural history and art.

Director: Dr. W. Bryden.
Address: The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania 7000. Phone: 23-2696.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

The University of Tasmania organises four or five lectures each winter and many public lectures by visiting scholars.

The lectures are given in Hobart and are repeated in Launceston, the North-West and Western regions of the State. Inaugural lectures are also repeated in centres outside Hobart.

Address: University of Tasmania, Box 252C, G.P.O., Hobart, Tasmania 7000.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

The Territory presents very special problems in every field of education and especially in adult education. The scattered population of some 2-3 millions is at diverse levels of transition between their own widely different languages and village cultures and amalgam with western culture. Large numbers of these peoples have only come into contact with western culture in recent years, while those in coastal regions have known it for many decades. There are 700 separate dialects or languages. Though Pidgin is moderately universal as a lingua franca, and English is taught in the schools, in 1970 only some 1.3% of the population had completed a full primary education, though nearly 50% of the school age population now have access to schools. Some 24% of the population is literate in Pidgin or English. Adult education, therefore, comprehends every aspect of the economic, political and social life of these peoples. Hence a large number of government departments and agencies, as well as the Army, the Reserve Bank and voluntary bodies are involved in different aspects of adult education and community development. At the major policy level the House of Assembly and the Administrator's Executive Council exercise control. Policies are implemented through an Inter-departmental Co-ordinating Committee, with other specialised and ad hoc committees. At the District level each of the 18 Districts has a District Co-ordinating Committee. The main departments and other organisations concerned are set out briefly below. The headquarters of all these Departments is in Port Moresby, T.P.N.G.

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries: The Department has Rural Development officers in all Districts. They undertake farmer training and agricultural extension work among village people and promote agricultural development. Some Districts also have Animal Husbandry officers and Fisheries Officers. The Department also subsidises the employment by village or District Councils of rural development assistants.

Department of Education: Adult Education and Technical Education Divisions: This division is mainly concerned with adult literacy programmes in English of an intensive kind, courses in many cases being of two years' duration. These courses are offered on a selective basis restricted to those groups with a real need for literacy, since for the majority of the village people training in agricultural and industrial skills in those economic sectors where new economic opportunities can be generated is more important. The Technical Education Division develops vocational schools for primary school leavers. These provide one year courses in skills useful at the village level and designed to meet the needs of a particular area.

Department of Information and Extension Services: This Department aims at raising the general levels of awareness of the indigenous people, working through the press, radio, films, publications and other audio-visual aids; by providing services for the educational arms of technical departments in their extension programmes in agriculture, health, education; by programmes concerned with socio-economic development and political awareness. It operates eight radio stations from which there are daily broadcasts on health, education, agriculture, welfare and Territory news, traditional music, interviews, political education and broadcasts of House of Assembly proceedings at question time. The department maintains a public library service with 20 branches; provides a fortnightly periodical in English and Pidgin; a Literature Bureau to foster publication

of indigenous literacy materials; and provides training in extension techniques.

Department of Public Health: Apart from its major concern with para-medical and medical matters this department undertakes health extension work through a number of health education officers in various centres.

Department of Social Development and Home Affairs — Community Development and Social Service Division: This Department has a field staff of development officers and welfare officers whose main tasks are to foster local initiatives and participation, in the villages and towns in relation to local Councils, and to provide welfare services. Support is given to various voluntary agencies to assist their programmes. In addition, the Department provides Community Education courses. These are of two weeks duration and usually attended by married couples from villages, and since their inception some 6,800 villagers have attended such courses. Another important aspect of the teaching programmes is in connexion with the advancement of women, operated through some 900 women's clubs, supplemented by short training courses for women's leaders of a week to three months' duration. Some 10,000 women have been to such courses. A one year training programme is also provided for female welfare assistants; and courses are also provided for youth workers employed by Councils.

Department of Trade and Industry: The Department provides an extension service to foster and expand the co-operative movement which has been extensively developed in many parts of the Territory; it is developing a business advisory service in the main towns; and is promoting small scale local industry.

Royal Australian Army Education Corps: The Corps provides an education programme for the men of the Pacific Islands Regiment. This includes a course closely related to the syllabus of forms 1, 2, 3 of the Territory High School curriculum, leading to the P.-N.G. Army Certificate of Education; a three stage pre-Certificate course in English; an "Education for Citizenship" programme; apprentice trades training and potential officer training courses; a resettlement and rehabilitation advice; and a number of other recreational and educational services of an informal kind.

Reserve Bank of Australia: The Bank has been concerned throughout the '60s to help to develop further the indigenous peoples' understanding of a money economy and to assist in community advancement. It has sought through booklets, films, talks and radio to provide a Financial Education programme, mainly directed to teachers and to secondary school children, and the promotion and guidance of savings and loan societies for village communities.

University of Papua-New Guinea: The University was established in 1967 at Port Moresby. It began in 1970 a small extension lecture programme which has proved very popular among educated Nuiguineans in the city. The University has been fostering the development of indigenous writing and publication, as a means of affording the opportunity of developing Nuiguinean literature that will serve, also, to provide reading materials for those whose literacy is well advanced.

Voluntary Societies: The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., Scouts and Girl Guides, St. John's Ambulance and a Sports Development Board all contribute substantially to the general cultural advancement of the community, more particularly in the larger centres.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

"In 1948, the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria, with considerable foresight, planned and sponsored the formation of the A.E.A., then died an honourable death in the interest of adult education, bequeathing its assets and a rich heritage of fruitful endeavour to its progeny." This is a quotation from the first annual report of the A.E.A., 1949. A public meeting of 250 people held on October 1, 1949, had unanimously carried a motion that the A.E.A. of Victoria should be formed.

It is a voluntary association of people who have joined together to stimulate interest in and to offer more opportunities for adult education in Victoria. It is concerned with all aspects of adult education and provides a meeting place and a forum for public discussion of the subject. The A.E.A. is financially self-supporting and its policy is determined by a democratically-elected general committee, consisting of 20 members. Anyone over the age of 16 years is invited to join on payment of an annual subscription of $3.00 ($4.50 married couples; $2.00 for country members). The subscription to the A.E.A. includes library fee. Members are kept in touch with A.E.A. programmes through a two-monthly Newsletter which is circulated to all members. In 1970 it had 1,250 members, most of whom lived in the metropolitan area of Melbourne.

What does the A.E.A. do? Keeps the responsible authorities informed of the need for constantly improving adult education services and facilities; acts as a channel of communication between students attending C.A.E. adult education classes and the Council of Adult Education; provides opportunities for informal and recreational adult education; organises week-end schools and seminars on a wide range of topics; assists its members with block bookings at concession rates for concerts, plays, ballet performances; provides a platform for public discussion of controversial problems; provides facilities for members with similar interests to form societies devoted to music, travel, drama, art, films, photography, cine-photography, writing, current affairs, languages and literature. These groups meet at least once a month. Organisations with like interests (social, civic or cultural) may affiliate with the A.E.A. and participate in its work. Branches may also be formed in country districts or in suburbs.

Because the A.E.A. works in close co-operation with the C.A.E., people find it difficult at times to distinguish between the two organisations. The distinction, however, is real and clear. The C.A.E. is a government instrumentality, established by an Act of Parliament, receiving an annual appropriation from the Victorian Government. Its staff are public servants. The A.E.A. is a voluntary association, made up of individuals, associations and branches. It is represented on the C.A.E. by one member, nominated by the A.E.A. and appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Education.

Some typical activities are as follows: Each year residential schools are conducted in different centres, in such subjects as drama, music, local history, painting, photography and writing. Other activities, including luncheons with distinguished guest speakers, are held regularly; 16 theatre

parties are held during each year for parties of 50-150 members; social evenings with a programme of a high standard of educational or cultural value.

Anyone may enrol for membership of the Adult Education Association of Victoria.

Publications: *Newsletter, Annual Reports.*
President: Mr. L. H. Worsley, 11 Valley Road, Mount Waverley 3149. (Telephone: 277-4511).

COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Council of Adult Education is a statutory body, charged with the broad functions of advising, reporting, planning, and the administration of adult education. Through the Minister of Education, the Council is responsible directly to the State Parliament, to which it reports annually.

No history of the Council, however brief, can be completed without reference to the work of its predecessors. In 1891 the Council of the University of Melbourne established an Extension Board with the object of disseminating "sound knowledge to men and women of whatever age and whatever station". This was to be achieved by "formal lectures, informal discussion and, where possible, by experiment". On the invitation of Sir James Barrett, the Vice-Chancellor, Albert Mansbridge visited State capitals in 1913. His Melbourne visit resulted in the foundation of the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria. In 1914 the University established a Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes comprising representatives from its Extension Board and the newly formed W.E.A. The relationship between the two principals underwent two major changes: in 1921, W.E.A. Council members became members of the Extension Board and the Board and the Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes were amalgamated by the University Council. The Board's constitution was modified from time to time but after the 1927 amendments the relevant University Statute remained unchanged until the foundation of the Council of Adult Education.

Plans for the future of adult education in the light of the post-war situation were considered by the Board in 1944 and were submitted to the Minister of Education through and with the approval of the Council of Public Education. An Advisory Committee was commissioned to report to the Minister; it included representatives from the Extension Board and the W.E.A. and had as its nucleus the State Advisory Committee for Services' Education then about to wind up. The recommendations of this committee were adopted substantially and incorporated in the Adult Education Act, 1946. This set up the Council of Adult Education which met for the first time in 1947. On the consolidation of the Education Acts in 1958 the Adult Education provisions with minor amendments were included as Part V of the new Act.

Subsequent to the formation of the Council, the extension activities of the University of Melbourne, much curtailed, became the responsibility of an Extension Committee. On the voluntary liquidation of the W.E.A. in 1948 the Adult Education Association of Victoria was formed to carry out certain functions considered to be more appropriate to a voluntary organisation than to the governmental agency.

The Council of Adult Education comprises 23 members, six ex officio and the remainder appointed for three-year terms by the Governor in Council. Ex officio representation is from the University of Melbourne, Monash University, La Trobe University, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the Education Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and the Council itself through its Cabinet-appointed Director. Eight of the appointed members are nominated by interested bodies named in the Act, and four from amongst voluntary and other associations. Of the remaining four, two are Governor in Council nominees and two are co-opted on the recommendation of the Council. The Council does not employ any full-time academic staff whose primary duties are tuition and/or research. Under its Director, four professional adult education officers, a librarian and two executive officers administer different sections of the Council's work. They are assisted by 28 full-time clerical and technical officers. All staff are housed in the Adult Education Centre on the fourth floor, 256 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

During the financial year 1969/70 nearly 400 part-time tutors were engaged for the class programme. Engagements vary from a single lecture in a panel series to (in the case of particular specialists) a maximum of 180 lectures over three terms. The two syllabuses contained 499 classes. The longest in duration were language classes, with three-year courses, each year comprising three terms of ten or more weeks. The breakdown into subject grouping was:—

Subject Grouping	*Enrolments*	*No. of Classes*
Languages	1824	72
Art	1616	88
Current Affairs, Politics, Social Issues and Economics	1178	23
Business, Accounting and Investment	1001	20
Hobbies and Pastimes	933	42
English Expression and Grammar	915	24
Music	678	26
Psychology	630	12
Home and Garden	612	12
Science and Applied Science	520	14
Speech	502	23
General	493	23
Food and Wine	416	6
Philosophy	381	8
Films, Drama and Dramatic Art	343	9
Creative Writing	326	21
Religion	289	9
Literature and Books	264	8
Mathematics and Computers	261	11
Reading Improvement	228	18
Australian History	117	4
Archaeology, Anthropology	112	2
Travel and Description	109	2
Education	62	2
Higher School Certificate Classes	579	20
	14,389	499

The discussion group service at June 30, 1969, had 534 member groups comprising 6,053 individuals who receive notes and material on literature, music and art at either monthly or fortnightly intervals. Some 100 of these were visited by staff or part-time tutors. The only public lectures undertaken are those given in association with the Commonwealth Literary Fund, the Charles Strong (Australian Church) Memorial Trust,

the University of Melbourne Extension Committee and like bodies.

The Council organises a number of schools of which the best attended is the annual Art and Crafts School. A Spring School and a Summer Drama School are usual features and are normally residential. Conferences and seminars on current topics are held regularly.

Drama Tutorial Services were provided to a number of groups, two-thirds of these being in the country. Three or four classes are conducted in Pentridge Gaol each week. Subjects taught include music appreciation, art, current affairs, psychology, physics, Italian and reading improvement.

Income 1969-70:

	$	$
Government Contributions:		
Statutory Grant	50,000	
Supplementary Grant	149,400	199,400
Classes and Discussion Groups		198,445
Schools, etc.		24,275
Community Arts Service		1,062
Russell Street Theatre Rentals		941
Miscellaneous		2,517
Balance brought forward 1969/70		632
		$427,272

Expenditure:

	$
Administrative	209,080
Classes and Discussion Groups	172,173
Schools, etc.	24,741
Community Arts Service	7,660
Russell Street Theatre	1,151
Miscellaneous	9,130
Balance as at 30-6-70	3,337
	$427,272

There are links between C.A.E. and other educational bodies. As stated, all Victorian Universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the Education Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission have ex officio representation on the Council. Other bodies represented whose primary interest could be broadly classed as adult education are the Adult Education Association of Victoria, the Victorian Drama League, the Country Women's Association, the Library Council of Victoria, the Victorian Documentary Film Council, the National Gallery of Victoria and the Institute of Applied Science. As might be expected, the closest link is with the Adult Education Association; the Council provides this body with premises and with administrative and clerical assistance, and Council representation is reciprocal.

This extract from the First Annual Report, 1947-48, expresses the principles which inspire most of the Council's activities: "The Council has endeavoured to provide a general service, to a wide audience, and for that reason has not placed the main emphasis on lectures, classes and discussion groups, which usually form the staple diet of adult education. It has rather stressed music, drama, ballet and the arts as being phases of education far too generally neglected, especially in the country districts which the Council hopes to serve. Charged with the function of providing some form of adult education for the citizens of the whole State, within the limits of its resources, the Council decided that it must attempt to present education in ways which would attract a wide audience."

The classes programme increased steadily in size and range of subjects until very recently when there have been small cut-backs in the number of courses offered. The heavy dependence on fees in the total income of the Council has led to a greater concentration on less demanding, popular classes than might otherwise be thought desirable. At the same time, there has been a significant increase in the number of courses with enrolment maximums of 15 to 20 students. A feature of recent years has been the expansion of daytime classes which on the whole, attract a younger and more enthusiastic student than evening classes. The clientele for classes continues to be predominantly middle class. Two out of three recent attempts to establish a centre for classes in industrial suburbs were abandoned.

Summer schools draw a near-capacity enrolment, but the same individuals tend to reappear year by year. Efforts to attract a wider cross-section of the general public have not as yet been successful. Discussion group enrolment is growing but the need for regular visits by trained discussion leaders has not so far been met.

The community arts service achieved an initial major success: tours of drama undertaken with the object of stimulating interest by demonstration led to the formation of the Victorian Drama League. Music tours were not so successful. Both forms of touring have been suspended. On the drama side tours have been replaced by a Drama Tutorial Service to amateur groups throughout the State.

Director: Mr. C. R. Badger, 256 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1. Victoria 3000. Phone: 63-4231.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

The Country Women's Association of Victoria has been in existence for 42 years and comprises 704 Branches, divided into 51 Groups with, in all 19,979 members.

Its chief aim is Service — not only to members throughout the State, but to the community in general — wherever the Association feels its assistance is required; and thence into the wider world, particularly to our neighbours in the South Pacific.

On the property at 3 Lansell Rd., Toorak, are situated all administrative offices as well as a residential Club for the use of members and their friends.

Chief among community service ranks that for the mentally ill. The Association has donated three panel vans to the Mental Health Authority for use in rehabilitation projects, as well as having established Housecraft Centres in three of the State's largest Mental hospitals. In these Centres patients are trained in the fundamentals of cookery and home management, including sewing and handcrafts.

Another more recent project is the training of Aboriginal women in the Centres at Swan Hill and Traralgon. This consists mainly in the teaching of handcrafts.

Many members and worthy recipients who have met with some sudden tragedy are helped financially each year, and from an Emergency

Fund world disasters, such as the East Pakistan disaster of 1970, are promptly assisted ($1000 sent to this).

Members desirous of developing their manual skills have every opportunity of doing so by attending "schools" which are held regularly in every type of handcraft.

C.W.A. of Victoria is affiliated with the Associated Country Women of the World, the headquarters of which is in London and whose membership exceeds 6½ millions.

General Secretary: Mrs. J. W. Jordan.
Address: 3 Lansell Road, Toorak 3142. Telephone: 24-8971.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, caters both for general groups of people such as home gardeners, and specialists such as greenkeepers and primary producers in the various agricultural industries. By far the greatest attention is given to farmers.

Evening classes are held at the Burnley College of Horticulture and in 1970, 1,063 people attended 11 courses. Special facilities are available at this College for these short courses in addition to the three year diploma course in horticultural science for full time students.

A continuing programme of adult education for farmers is provided by an extensive advisory service which supplies individual attention where possible but uses group methods and the mass media mostly to get its information to farmers. Advisory officers are stationed in all of Victoria's major agricultural areas.

Group methods of adult education include field days, meetings, residential schools in country districts, discussion groups, agricultural shows, farm competitions and demonstrations.

The Department of Agriculture conducts its own in-service training courses for advisory officers and strongly supports the University of Melbourne's post-graduate course for the Diploma of Agricultural Extension.

Publications: In its widespread mass media services, the Department of Agriculture provides regular items for farmers through its own publications such as the *Journal of Agriculture* and a series of industry Digests; regular news releases for the rural press; and weekly presentations on radio and television.

Director of Agriculture: Dr. D. S. Wishart, Department of Agriculture, 3 Treasury Place, Melbourne 3002.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — SECONDARY SCHOOLS' DIVISION OF ADULT EDUCATION

In the Melbourne and metropolitan area, evening classes are conducted in six high schools, where a complete range of subjects for Leaving and Higher School Certificate is offered.

Approximately 350 classes are held in 86 country high schools for more than 4,000 students. A small number of these supply instruction in academic subjects; most of them are of a vocational nature and offer instruction in such subjects as Woodwork, Needlework and Art.

Classes in foreign languages, other than those taken in school courses, are conducted on Saturday mornings at several metropolitan high schools. The subjects offered are Dutch, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Mandarin Chinese, Modern Greek, Russian and Spanish.

Circulars of information concerning the above classes are available from the Education Department at Treasury Place, Melbourne 3002. Telephone number 63-0321 Extension 6881.

Possibly the Department's most significant contribution to adult education has been the development of its four country Continuing Education Centres in Wangaratta, Benalla, Shepparton and Warragul. Though small in number, it is expected that the movement will develop over the next few years.

The scheme was initiated in 1962 in Wangaratta and was set up in the vacated old High School building. It opened with a handful of short-term classes, a public lecture and a film screening or two. Its growth has been exceptional. In 1970, the Wangaratta Centre offered 45 different courses (over 70 terminal classes) and 16 seminars and workshops, with a student enrolment in these of over 2,500. For these activities, the Centre engaged 157 tutors, 98 of whom were brought from Melbourne and 30 of these from Universities.

Its class programme includes courses of from three years to a few weeks duration. Fourteen of its 1970 courses were of one year duration or longer, one of half-year, two were monthly tutorials at University level, and the rest of 12 weeks or less. They range from Public Examination and Language classes, Philosophy and Teacher tutorials, International Affairs, Psychology and Community Development, through business and communications courses, to hobbies and general interest activities. Its seminar and workshop programme includes Administration Seminars, Farm School, Teacher Education Workshops, and Hobby Clinics.

Outside of its formal programme, which has also extended to nearby towns, the Centre holds single lectures, music recitals, imported play performances, film nights, art exhibitions; is the regular "home" of over 12 local groups; has been, in 1970, used by over 30 other outside organisations on an occasional basis; is now the venue of a wide variety of conferences, seminars and meetings conducted by other organisations; offers a general district bureau of educational guidance and assistance.

The Centre has been able to establish itself as a community centre, involved in community development and education at all levels, through its local autonomy. Whilst the Department makes the physical provisions available, as it would to any existing school, and has provided a full-time Director seconded from the teaching service, it has given complete autonomy in matters of policy, programme and finance to a locally representative voluntary committee. This Committee is a sub-Committee of the local High School Advisory Council which has accepted responsibility for the scheme on behalf of the Department itself. It is thus that The Centre has been able to develop a programme which is appropriate to its community needs. It has extended this, particularly in teacher education, to service a wide region, and, in its seminars in Administration, to draw people from throughout the whole State. The Proceedings of its seminars have been in wide demand.

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Locally, The Centre has close links with a number of other organisations, particularly with the Wangaratta Arts Council and the Educational Planning and Development Committee. From its programme have developed a number of voluntary groups which it continues to support without any direct affiliation with The Centre itself.

There followed in 1965, 1968 and 1969 respectively, Centres in Benalla, Shepparton and Warragul. Each of the four centres has the same administrative pattern, based on Departmental provision and local decision, and each has developed a programme of size and content appropriate to its locality. This model and the resultant activity in Wangaratta has caused considerable interest, not only in this State, but elsewhere in Australia and overseas.

Publications: Proceedings of Seminars in Educational and Local Government Administration; *Ned Kelly — Man and Myth; H.S.C. Studies 1969, 1970.*

Address: Department of Education, Treasury Place, Melbourne 3002.
The Director, Centre for Continuing Education, Chisholm Street, Wangaratta 3677.
The Executive Officer, Forum, Benalla 3672; P.A.C.E. Shepparton 3630; P.R.O.C.E.E.D., Warragul 3820.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Throughout its history of almost eleven decades and especially since the creation of the Commission of Public Health in 1919, the Department of Health has been actively engaged in educational activities aimed at the prevention of disease and the preservation of health.

Education is at present carried out on four broad fronts:

(i) Public lectures and film screenings by medical officers and trained laymen are held at various times and places, and often in conjunction with associated bodies such as the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria. Subjects covered include the communicable diseases, industrial health, cancer, tuberculosis, civic and personal hygiene, mental health, and drug abuse.

(ii) Ten medical officers are engaged in full-time lecturing in the teachers' colleges. Full use is made of modern aids to learning such as visual aids, and demonstration and discussion techniques.

(iii) Education of mothers and expectant mothers is continually carried out in Victorian infant welfare centres and pre-natal clinics. Field workers receive considerable assistance through lectures given by Departmental personnel.

Address: 295 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000.

MONASH UNIVERSITY — UNION SUMMER SCHOOL

The Monash Summer School was inaugurated in January, 1969. This was a pilot project initiated by the Activities Officer in the University Union.

Fifteen courses were offered in ten subjects and 181 people took part. The title was then "Vacation Courses". Subjects offered were Pottery, Jewellery, Sculpture, Abstract Art, Tonal Realism, Italian, Hebrew, Piano, Effective Speaking and Dressmaking. Courses were non-residential,

although accommodation was available at the University Hall of Residence. Members of the public paid full fees, but the University Union subsidised the students' fees.

The response from the public was considerable, and it was therefore decided to increase the number of courses the following year.

In January, 1970, the number of courses was extended, and the school was renamed "Monash Summer School". Twenty courses in 15 subjects were offered. A total number of 536 people took part, of which 230 were Monash students. Therefore, over 50 per cent of enrolments came from members of the public.

New courses were Modern Dance, Life Drawing & Painting, Creative Arts, Weaving, Poetry Writing, Small Investors and the Stock Exchange, Typing, Photography, and Learning to Study at University Level. These were day and night non-residential courses, and their length varied from 1-5 weeks. Students' fees were no longer subsidised, but they were allowed one month's priority for enrolling. The only subsidy received from the University Union was $700 for equipment costs.

All courses were filled, with long waiting lists, so it was decided that the number of courses should again be extended in the next year.

The 1971 Summer School offers 30 courses in 22 subjects. New subjects are — Drama, Film Making, Folk Guitar, Folk Songs and Folk Lore, Gemmology and Gem Cutting, Ikebana, Painting — using new and Experimental Techniques, Sumi-e (Japanese Painting), Weaving on 4-shaft looms, and Spinning.

The courses will be self-supporting, and it is anticipated that less than $500 will be required in subsidy from the University Union. Course fees have been kept to a minimum, and range from $4.50 for Folk Songs and Folk Lore to $20 for Film Making.

A total of 650 people have been accepted for the 1971 Summer School, 400 of whom are members of the public (over 16 years of age). The popularity of these courses is such that again all waiting lists have been filled, and many intending applicants have been turned away.

The Summer School is now established as a yearly event at Monash University. It has exposed a tremendous demand for adult education — over 2,000 enquiries have been received for the 1971 Monash Summer School.

Further information is available from the **Activities Officer,** Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168. Phone: 544-0811.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

The National Fitness Council of Victoria was established in 1939 and constituted a statutory corporation in 1961 under the provisions of the National Fitness Council of Victoria Act 1960.

The State Minister of Health is President of the Council and members are appointed by Governor-in-Council.

The Council provides training courses for teachers and youth leaders, particularly in skills such as bushwalking, mountaineering, skiing, canoeing. It offers programmes for young adults in a wide range of activities

of which skiing is the most popular. It conducts camping programmes for all age ranges and family groups.

The Council operates four standing camps which are available for use by community groups.

Chief Executive Officer: Mr. N. D. Anderson, 131 Queen Street, Melbourne 3000. Phone: 67-6391.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF VICTORIA

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in 1861. It is a branch of the Victorian Chief Secretary's Department administered until 1966 by a board of seven honorary Trustees, which was reconstituted by act of parliament as the Council of Trustees, consisting of nine members. Early in 1968 the Gallery moved to its new building in the Victorian Arts Centre in St. Kilda Road, where it re-opened in August of that year.

The National Gallery of Victoria includes the Art Museum and the National Gallery Schools. Its most important collections are in European Paintings, Oriental Art, Prints and Drawings; the latter include the Barlow collection of Durer's graphic art, and 36 watercolour drawings by William Blake. Notable among the paintings are three works by Rembrandt, Tiepolo's Banquet of Cleopatra, Poussin's Crossing of the Red Sea, Memling's Pieta, a fine collection of English eighteenth century portraits, landscapes by Constable and Turner and a representative collection of Australian art of all periods.

Many of the finest items in the collections have been acquired through generous bequests, the most important of which is the Felton Bequest, in operation since 1904. A more recent endowment is the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, devoted to portraiture which has made invaluable contributions to the sections of painting, sculpture and Prints and Drawings.

The Council publishes a fully illustrated catalogue of European Painting before eighteen hundred, an annual Art Bulletin of Victoria, and in association with the Oxford University Press, a series of illustrated booklets covering special aspects of the collection such as Female Costume, English Pottery, French Impressionism, Early Australian Painting, Silver, Renaissance Art, Four Contemporary Australian Landscape Painters, Greek Vases in the Felton Collection, and Australian Abstract Art.

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 7,000, offers an extensive programme of lectures, films and concerts. Education Officers seconded from the Education Department provide an education service where lectures are given in the Gallery to schools and with exhibitions visiting country centres where lectures are given to schools. The exhibitions are also arranged for the Victorian Galleries Group.

Director: Mr. Eric Westbrook, F.G.A., F.M.A., F.R.S.A., 180 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Vic. 3004. Telephone: 62-7411.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

The National Museum of Victoria was founded on 1st March, 1854 in Assay Office, Latrobe Street West, Melbourne. In 1856, the collection was moved to the University of Melbourne and was established at the present location in 1899. It is administered by a Board of Trustees

appointed under the State Library, National Gallery, National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act, 1960. It is responsible to the Minister, the Honourable the Chief Secretary of Victoria. It has a library of 40,000 volumes, collections of fossils and minerals and Zoology and Anthropology exhibits.

The Museum staff numbers 41, including 11 Scientific staff and six Education Officers.

Publications: *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* and *National Museum Handbook Series.*
Director: Mr. John McNally.
Address: 285-321 Russell Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

The Science Museum was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum. (From 1944 to 1960 it was called the Museum of Applied Science, and from 1960 to 1970 the Institute of Applied Science.) Control and management of the Museum are by an honorary Council appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and it operates as a branch of the Victorian Department of Chief Secretary. The principal source of finance is by Parliamentary Appropriation.

The Science Museum is situated in Swanston Street, occupying most of the area vacated by the National Gallery subsequent to the latter's move to the St. Kilda Road location. Its objectives are to present displays on applied aspects of all branches of science for the enjoyment and education of the public, to supply enquiry services, produce guide literature, provide special services such as planetarium and observatory lectures, conduct research, etc.

There is extensive collaboration with schools, and this activity is supported by the Education Department which seconds a team of seven teachers to see to the needs of visiting school groups.

The display galleries are open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday to Saturday, and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays. The H. V. McKay Planetarium conducts public sessions at times which may be ascertained on enquiry, and conducted parties are received at the Observatory (Domain site) on six evenings per month. Intending visitors must pre-book for inclusion in these.

Publications: Various information leaflets are available free of charge and other publications are on sale. The *Report of Activities* is published annually.
Director: R. Hindle Fowler, M.Agr.Sc., M.A.I.A.S., F.R.S.A.
Address: 304-328 Swanston Street, Melbourne 3000. Telephone: 663-4811.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT — TRAINING DIVISION

Under the Social Welfare Act 1960 a Social Welfare Training Council was established. This Council has 12 members which include the Superintendent of Training, the Directors of Prisons, Youth Welfare and Family Welfare Division, representatives of the University of Melbourne, Education Department and persons experienced in the fields of social work training and Child Care.

The main functions of the Council are to exercise general supervision

over theoretical and practical training prescribed by the Council, to prescribe courses of instruction and training in Social Welfare and to conduct examinations in connection with these courses.

In order to implement the decisions of the Council, a Training Division was established at the Institute of Social Welfare, 12 Lisson Grove, Hawthorn, in April, 1962.

Since that date a considerable number of courses have been conducted for students from both statutory and voluntary institutions. Each year these course include Part 1 Courses for Prisons, Youth and Child Care, a part time Part 1 Course in Child Care, Part 2 and 3 Courses for Youth and Child Care, a full time 12 months course for Welfare Officers, a full time 12 months course in Child Care, a full time two year course for a Diploma of Youth Leadership, courses for Honorary Probation Officers, for senior and chief prison officers as well as a number of shorter courses and seminars.

It is anticipated that the Youth Leadership Course will shortly be extended to a third year. Consideration is also being given to alterations in the courses for child care.

Publications: The Institute of Social Welfare issues an annual handbook of courses available, giving details of entry requirements for each course.
Superintendent of Training: Mr. G. S. Smale, 12 Lisson Grove, Hawthorn, Vic.

STATE FILM CENTRE

The Centre is a free, 16 mm. documentary film library, whose work is supervised by the Victorian Documentary Film Council, an independent advisory committee to the Victorian Government.

The film library was established in June, 1946, and is required to promote and assist the screening of documentary films in Victoria, to maintain a free film-lending library and a library of film information.

In the course of its work, the Centre has built up a valuable and varied collection of 14,500 films and circulates them to approximately 1,800 regular borrowers each year and, in addition, lends films occasionally to another thousand organisations. Borrowers represent all sections of the community and include over five hundred schools, colleges and university groups.

Following a policy of decentralisation, the Centre supplies a monthly collection of films and regular film information to 11 regional libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Centre's travelling projectionist takes screenings to country areas, in many cases working with other government bodies.

The State Film Centre has become recognised as a leading source of films, information on film matters, and of reliable technical advice relating to the presentation and production of 16 mm. motion pictures. It gives free advice to schools, film societies, industries and the 16 mm. film user in general. It is wholly financed by the Government of Victoria.

Publications: *Annual Report.*
Chief Executive Officer: Mr. David Swift, 1 Macarthur Street, East Melbourne 3002. Telephone: 651-6185.

THE STATE LIBRARY OF VICTORIA

The State Library of Victoria formerly the Public Library of Victoria was established in 1856 and the present building was erected in 1913. In 1965 the La Trobe wing was opened.

The Library Council of Victoria Act was passed in 1965 by the State Parliament. One of the functions of the Library Council is to manage and control the State Library.

The Library which is a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department receives its finances from the State Government.

The Reference Library is the basic research library for the State. It holds approximately 850,000 books, files approximately 4,500 current periodicals, about 2,500 Government publications from Australia and overseas and 370 newspapers.

The La Trobe Library houses the State Library's collection of Australian, New Zealand and Pacific materials. The collection includes also 30,000 pictures and objects of historical interest and many newspapers, diaries, etc.

The Archives Division is responsible for the preservation of Government Departmental and Semi Government records of the State.

The Lending Library was opened in 1892. In 1920 the Regulations were amended to allow the despatch of books to persons living in country areas. As from 28th February, 1971, the Metropolitan Section will be closed and will be replaced by a support service to Municipal Lending Libraries.

Principal Librarian: T. A. Kealey, 328 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Public Libraries in Victoria

The provision by local government of free public library service in Victoria dates from the establishment by the State Government of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the Library Council of Victoria Act 1965, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council of Victoria and its Public Libraries Division provides leadership and planning for the public libraries of the State.

In 1970, 171 Councils representing 3,140,471 Victorians, 92.8% of the State's population, shared State Government library grants amounting to $1,599,630. With the addition of expenditure from these Councils' own funds expenditure on municipal public library services in 1970-71 was $4,587,105 an average expenditure of $1.46 per head of the population served. In 1968/69 865,432 regular registered borrowers used the services to the extent of 14,480,802 issues.

111 of the municipalities have co-operated to establish 26 regional libraries to provide the benefits of larger bookstocks and more qualified staff. In addition co-operation between libraries is growing rapidly particularly in the areas of inter-library loan, subject specialisation and inter-availability of readers tickets.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE — EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Until 1947, all adult education in Victoria was arranged and organised by the University Extension Board in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (a voluntary organisation). When the

Council of Adult Education was set up, the Extension Board was replaced by the Extension Committee whose more modest aim was to arrange public lectures of high academic level, which were given by University staff or visiting academics. The Committee's functions have broadened a little since then.

The governing body has a membership of ten, consisting of Vice-Chancellor (chairman), the Chairman of the Professorial Board, the Director of Adult Education, five members nominated annually by the Professorial Board, and the secretary and assistant secretary of the Committee. The Committee's secretary and assistant secretary are members of the University's academic staff and are engaged only part-time administering the Extension Committee's activities. They are assisted by two-full-time typist-clerks.

Public lectures are given by:

(i) Visiting scholars who are temporarily attached to one of the University's Departments or who are passing through Melbourne on a tour arranged by such bodies as U.N.E.S.C.O. or the British Council.

(ii) Members of the University staff who have the opportunity to speak on aspects of their subject of interest or help to people outside the University (e.g. those who teach or study matriculation subjects) or the opportunity to speak about their recent research (e.g. on return from sabbatical leave).

(iii) Speakers from within or without the University whose lectures are arranged in conjunction with some outside society or institution (e.g. The Mental Health Research Institute, the Australian Society of Accountants).

All these lectures are free and open to the public. The lecturers' fees are paid by the Extension Committee, except in category (iii), when the fee is usually paid by the outside body, often from an endowment especially intended for that purpose (e.g. the Arthur Norman Smith Memorial Lecture in Journalism Fund or the Commonwealth Literary Fund).

Other courses of lectures are jointly sponsored by the Extension Committee and a particular University Department, the charges for which vary. These courses may be for any member of the public who is interested, or may be intended as refresher courses for specialised professional men (e.g. physical instrumentation for medical measurement; blueprints for living).

Screenings of scientific films are arranged with the co-operation of the University's Department of Audio-Visual Aids, while summer schools are conducted by language departments of the University in the latter part of the long vacation and are publicised through the Extension Committee. The Committee also gives help to country adult education centres by providing lecturers from time to time.

	$
Revenue, 1969:	
State Government Grant	2,000.00
Revenue from Courses	3,497.00
Deficit met from University Grant	11,034.50
	16,531.94

	$
Expenditure:	
Administration	6,637.48
Public Lectures	6,606.11
Fee-Paying Courses	3,288.35
	16,531.94

The Extension Committee and the Council of Adult Education are represented on each other's governing bodies, while the Extension Committee is linked with other organisations in two ways: (i) by arranging lectures to be given by those visiting Australia under the auspices of the British Council or UNESCO; (ii) by jointly sponsoring lectures with such bodies as the Italian Cultural Institute, Victorian Geography Teachers' Association, Australian Society of Accountants, The Classical Association of Victoria, Victorian Social Welfare Department.

The Committee's aim is to extend the work of the University to the community by organising lectures of a high academic standard which the public may attend. The working assumption is that those attending lectures are of much the same mental calibre as the average university student though not necessarily of the same educational background. The main aim is to impart information, through the lecture medium, that might not otherwise be easily available, rather than help people to develop themselves. Thus, except in a few highly technical courses, there is no emphasis on class participation but a period at the end of lectures allows the audience to clarify points by asking questions.

There has been a marked increase in attendance at public lectures over the last few years but probably the most notable change has been in the development of specialist refresher courses in scientific fields. Further development and growth in the range of activities is likely when a full-time director is appointed; this move has already been agreed to in principle but has been temporarily deferred because of lack of funds.

Secretary: Secretary, Extension Committee, The University of Melbourne, Carlton N.3, Vic. 3052.

VICTORIAN COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Victoria Institute of Colleges was first incorporated under State legislation in 1965. It is an autonomous body which operates under an Act similar to that of a university. The role of the Institute, more specifically laid down in later amending legislation, is to foster the development and improvement of all institutions, other than the universities, offering tertiary education in Victoria. The most important of the Institute's responsibilities include: advising the Victorian Government on all non-university tertiary education; rationalising tertiary academic developments and the oversight of academic standards; awarding degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of the affiliated colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses; making recommendations to the Government on the capital and recurrent financial requirements of the colleges for each triennium, and determining the distribution of these funds to colleges; co-ordinating the development of major buildings and equipment programmes; making recommendations to the Government on salary scales for college staffs; and determining the staff establishments of the colleges.

The V.I.C. is thus itself not a teaching institution, but a co-ordinating agency with which individual autonomous colleges may become affiliated.

The V.I.C. is at present governed by a Council of 30 members, drawn from the affiliated colleges, the universities and other educational areas, Parliamentary representatives, commerce and industry. Academic assessments are made by a Board of Studies, which is, in turn, advised by a series of Schools Boards and Course Development Committees in particular fields of study.

All colleges affiliated with the V.I.C. are governed by their own autonomous councils. Many of these are longstanding corporate bodies which have had responsibility for their institutions from their inception. Other councils have been more recently incorporated to manage the tertiary operations of those affiliated colleges which were formerly under the control of the Education Department.

The affiliated colleges at present award diplomas and will continue to do so; the award of degrees is the prerogative of the V.I.C.

There are at present 21 recognised colleges of advanced education in Victoria, of which 16 are affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Whereas the majority are "poly-technic" in nature, catering for a wide range of vocational interests, in, for instance, art, architecture, building, business studies, science and engineering, some are exclusively concerned with the preparation of students for only one profession, such as agriculture or pharmacy.

The affiliated colleges are:

Metropolitan Colleges:

Caulfield Institute of Technology, 900 Dandenong Road, Caulfield East 3145.
College of Nursing, Australia, 2-6 Arthur Street, Melbourne 3004.
Footscray Institute of Technology, Ballarat Road, Footscray 3011.
Prahran College of Technology, 142 High Street, Prahran 3181.
Preston Institute of Technology, St. Georges Road, Preston 3072.
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, 124 Latrobe Street, Melbourne 3000.
Swinburne College of Technology, John Street, Hawthorn 3122.
Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, 625 Swanston Street, Carlton 3053.
Physiotherapy School of Victoria, 625 Swanston Street, Carlton 3053.
Victorian School of Speech Therapy, 625 Swanston Street, Carlton 3053.
Victorian College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville 3052.

Country Colleges:

Ballarat Inst. of Advanced Education, Lydiard Street, South Ballarat 3350.
Bendigo Inst. of Technology, McCrae Street, Bendigo 3550.
Gordon Inst. of Technology, Fenwick Street, Geelong 3220.
Gippsland Inst. of Advanced Education, Box 63, Newborough 3828.
Warrnambool Inst. of Advanced Education, Kepler Street, Warrnambool 3280.

The Role of the Colleges in Adult Education

College courses are generally operated on both a full and part-time basis and both forms of training are available to school leavers and those of a more mature age who have the necessary pre-requisite qualifications.

In addition to the normal diploma and degree courses, short courses in specialised topics (for example Electronic Data Processing) are available at some of the colleges, while external studies courses are available in a variety of topics at R.M.I.T.

Inquiries regarding particular courses and their entry requirements should be directed to the Registrar of the college concerned.

Address: Victoria Institute of Colleges, 582 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004. Phone: 51-9921.

VICTORIAN DRAMA LEAGUE

The Victorian Drama League was founded in 1952 at a meeting arranged by the Victorian Council of Adult Education, to meet a growing demand for specialised assistance for amateur drama groups. It is administered by a Council of 22, headed by a President, Secretary and Treasurer, all of whom are elected by its 261 group and 30 individual, members. All officers work in an honorary capacity.

The Drama Library and office are located at 566 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, and three salaried officers are needed to handle the large volume of borrowings from the library, and the bookwork involved. The plays are sent to members throughout the state, and to a small number of interstate members. The library contains 1,585 plays in sets (varying from eight to 50 copies per set) 681 single copies of less frequently produced plays, and 350 reference books.

In its first year of operation, the League organised a Festival of One Act Plays, which has been held annually ever since, developing into a State-wide Festival covering six country (and one metropolitan) regions.

The League maintains an advisory service, sending speakers and adjudicators to drama groups as requested. The League is financed basically from the Annual Subscriptions of its members, augmented by a small annual grant from the State Cultural Fund, which subsidises the library service.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. L. Caudwell, 566 Lonsdale St., Melbourne 3000. Tel.: 67-4025.

AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION CENTRE AND THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE FILM CENTRE

The Audio Visual Education Centre was commenced in 1946 as a Branch of the Western Australian Education Department and is concerned with the supply and effective use of a wide variety of media which include sound and TV broadcasting, 16 mm. motion, sound films, 35 mm. filmstrips, gramophone recordings, study prints and overhead projection transparencies.

The Centre maintains a staff of teachers who plan all aids used to meet the needs of specific school areas; in addition a production staff is employed to produce these aids. Several teachers from the Branch work with officers of the Australian Broadcasting Commission in the preparation of both radio and television programmes.

Catalogues covering all the aids available are held in every school: These are kept up-to-date through the publication of loose-leaf inserts. Detailed information of each aid is published in the catalogue.

Schools are supplied with order books for audio visual materials. Each order covers a maximum period of six weeks. Schools are limited in the number of aids available at any one time, dependent upon the size of school. All necessary information is set out in the order books.

Another function of the Branch is the In-Service education of teachers in the effective use of audio visual aids. Teachers employed at the Branch are required to have the interest, aptitude and qualifications necessary for the development of service which is rendered through courses organised in collaboration with the Education Department's In-Service Branch.

The Audio-Visual Education Branch also administers the Western Australian State Film Centre. In 1947, the then Minister for Education established the State Visual Education Advisory Committee; in 1968 the Committee was re-constituted as the Western Australian State Film Centre Advisory Committee and advises the Minister on matters in connection with the acquisition of non-theatrical, educational, technical and documentary films and their distribution amongst interested organisations throughout Western Australia, and acts as liaison between interested organisations in Western Australia and the National Library of Australia in Canberra.

Superintendent: Mr. G. A. Smith, Audio Visual Education Centre, Vincent Street, Leederville, Western Australia 6007.

THE COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (INC.)

The Country Women's Association of Western Australia (Inc.) was formed in 1924. It aims are to improve the welfare and conditions of life of women and children living in the country; to promote a wise and kindly spirit; to encourage co-operation and community effort and to extend to such women and children, help in distress, emergency, or affliction.

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The Association is non-political and non-sectarian. Over the years through the Annual Conference, members have pressed for reform and improvements in education, railway services, home safety, hospital conditions, child welfare, road safety and many other matters; and all political parties have come to recognise and value the opinions and ideas put forward by the Association.

Branches work according to the needs and interests of their particular area in matters of welfare and community effort; but over the whole State interests such as handicrafts, choirs, and drama work are the same. The Association administers an Emergency Housekeeper Service for country families.

Throughout the State there are seaside flats, and cottages run by the branches or Divisions where members may spend their holidays at reasonable cost. There are two aged home projects, one provides full board for 12 and the other self-contained units for ten. C.W.A. House at 1174 Hay Street, West Perth, includes Head Office of the Association and a modern Residential Club at which non-members as well as members and their families are welcome.

Publications: An Official Annual published in August each year. Magazine, *The Countrywomen* published monthly.

State Secretary: Mrs. N. E. Barrett, 1174 Hay Street, W. Perth, W.A. 6005. Telephone: 21-6041.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

As part of its function in furthering the State's Agriculture, the Western Australian Department of Agriculture provides an extension service which aims to educate farmers and make available to them technical information to help their farming activities.

The extension services are based on several main avenues:

1. Contact with farmers by field advisers at some 25 country centres.
2. Numerous field days, meetings and so on arranged for farmers in all farming areas and attended by the Department's advisers and technical specialists. Many of these functions are run in co-operation with farmer organisations such as pasture groups, farmers' information services and so on.
3. Short schools for farmers, including instruction in shearing, wool-classing, stock management, fruit growing and dairying.
4. Mass media. The Department runs a weekly information service for press and radio, containing items of practical value for farmers. Regular radio talks are also broadcast, mainly on the A.B.C. "Country Hour", which is heard by most W.A. farmers. Some district offices produce newsletters for direct mailing to farmers and prepare weekly columns for local newspapers. The Department's Film Unit provides material for a country television network covering the southern and south western parts of the state.

Special efforts are also made to service other organisations, such as stock firms, and farm management consultants, which are in regular contact with farmers.

Publications: The Department publishes a monthly *Journal of Agriculture* which is distributed free to all farmers. Specialist publications are also produced for particular groups and a large number of bulletins on particular subjects are available free to farmers, and to others on request.

Director: Dr. T. C. Dunne, Department of Agriculture, South Perth, W.A. 6151. Telephone: 67-1841.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — TECHNICAL EDUCATION DIVISION

In 1966 the Technical Education Division established an Adult Education programme designed to complement that offered by the University of Western Australia's Adult Education and Extension divisions, under the general auspices of an Adult Education Co-ordinating Committee comprising 11 metropolitan technical institutions and the University of W.A. Its Chairman is Superintendent R. C. Horner.

Eight adult education centres with full time education officers function in the metropolitan area, one at Geraldton and one at Albany. In 31 other centres part-time officers are in charge. The courses offered are in non-vocational and non-examinable subjects, in a wide range of creative work in the arts, home and leisure time activities, while courses involving academic subjects are offered by the university.

In 1970 44 different subjects were taught each term with an average enrolment of 3,732.

In 1970, at 50 centres, 28 adult education courses for Aboriginals were taught with an average enrolment per term of 3,877.

Officer in Charge: Adult Education Section: Superintendent R. C. Horner.
Address: Education Department, Technical Education Division, 36 Parliament Place, West Perth 6005. Phone: 21-8445.

HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Council was established as a corporate body by the Health Education Council Act, 1958. Public Health and Education Departments, medical and dental associations, the University, community bodies and the mass media are represented.

The purpose of the Council is to assist people in matters concerning personal and community health problems, where the individual's participation is necessary to support or extend any action which can be taken by central or local government agencies.

The Council endeavours to strengthen and assist the educational functions of all members of the public health team and to support their health education activities on a sustained and organised basis. As much as possible, the efforts of the mass media are intended to supplement on-going community programmes.

The Council brings together people — doctors, nurses, teachers, dentists, health inspectors — engaged in health education of the public for interchange of views, experience and methods.

Assistance is given to community groups engaged in essentially health education work, e.g. Mental Health Association, Canteen Organisers' Association, P. & C. Associations, as opportunity arises.

Council staff hold part-time appointments at the University and three schools of nursing.

Publications: The Council produces health education material such as pamphlets for the general public and specialised teaching aids such as films and posters for specific groups of health workers, including teaching aids for secondary health education courses. The Council publishes a quarterly journal *Health In the West* in collaboration with the Public Health Association of Western Australia.

Address: P.O. Box 42, West Perth, W.A. 6005. Tel.: 23-1687.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Western Australian Institute of Technology is one of several colleges of advanced education that are being developed throughout the Commonwealth. An autonomous organisation, the Institute's main campus is situated on a 240-acre site at South Bentley, six miles south of Perth. The project also embraces the W.A. School of Mines at Kalgoorlie, Muresk Agricultural College at Northam, and the former schools of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy which have been combined to form the Department of Therapy.

The Institute is primarily concerned with providing a first professional qualification at tertiary level to students who have completed their secondary education, and is currently offering 45 separate courses. The normal entrance to associateship courses is Institute Matriculation which requires a candidate to have attained an aggregate of 270 or better on percentage marks obtained in English and four other subjects of the Leaving examination. Diploma courses require an aggregate of 250 marks.

However, as the demand has grown there has been an increasing number of short courses or refresher courses offered by a number of departments. These are mainly specialist courses at post-graduate level aimed at people in industry, commerce, or education who find they need to study a particular area of their profession at a deeper level. The various departments offering short courses for the 1971 academic year are:

Department of Physics offers short courses of a specialised nature in — Vacuum Technology, Photographic Techniques, Optical Microscopy, Electron Microscopy, Glassworking, X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry, X-Ray Analysis, Activation Analysis, Radiation Physics, Health Physics, Physics of Semi-conductors, Mass Spectrometry, Computer Technology, Rheology, Plastics, and Refresher Courses in Modern Physics.

Department of Chemistry runs short courses in areas such as Chromatographic Techniques, UV Visible Spectrophotometry, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. These are of a highly specialised nature and serve as refresher courses for graduates and associates in Chemistry. Generally the courses will run for 10-12 weeks consisting of 4 hours per week at night, with lectures and laboratory sessions. This department also includes Geology and runs a short course in Mineral and Rock Recognition. This is a full-time intense course lasting for 2 weeks in vacation time for people with little or no previous background of geology.

The Department of Surveying was approached in 1970 to run short courses of lectures on programming the Hewlett-Packard 9100B Computer and Peripheral Attachments, and the Clivetti Programme 101. These are courses dependent on public demand and if there are sufficient enrolments will be held annually.

The Department of General Studies offers a diploma course in Applied Linguistics, which is available to those who have at least a first professional qualification. This diploma provides for major studies in Asian language and Linguistics and is planned as a part-time course of 7-8 hours of lectures a week over 3 years.

Department of Accounting and Business Studies offers post-graduate diplomas in Cost and Management Accounting and Public Accounting. These are designed to meet the needs of industry, government and public

practice for persons who specialise in management accounting, or in auditing, taxation and management services. These courses are post-graduate to the Associateship in Accounting. The Department also offers a post-graduate course in data processing which provides additional training for qualified accountants in computer programming and systems analysis.

Department of Administrative Studies runs an Executive Development Programme twice a year. This is a three-week full-time course designed for people in executive positions who would like the opportunity to improve their administrative skills. It is not strictly a post-graduate course — business experience only is necessary.

Department of Computing and Data Processing will offer a number of short courses in 1971. These courses will benefit people such as Engineers, Scientists, Statisticians, and Administrators who wish to learn to use the computer and apply it to their job. Digital computing is one such course which runs for the full academic year with 2 hours per week of lectures. There are also three short self-supporting courses — Numerical Methods Part A and B, and Data Processing. These also involve 2 hours per week of lectures and will run consecutively so that students may proceed from one to the next if they so desire. They will deal with the numerical mathematics that is required in the use of a computer.

Department of Mechanical Engineering is offering selected subjects from the proposed Graduate Diploma Course in Chemical Engineering. The course will consist of 9 units of one semester (½ year) duration. All courses will normally be conducted in the evening. Each unit completed will carry 2 credits and a total of 18 credits will be necessary to complete the course. Normally 3 to 4 units will be available each year and the course will take 3 years to complete. Applicants for admission to the course must have an associateship or equivalent qualification in an appropriate branch of Engineering or Chemistry, although it is capable of accommodating graduates from other areas.

Department of Electrical Engineering offers a number of post-graduate short courses. These are:

Network Synthesis — 16 weeks, 2 hours per week.
* Solid State Device — 20 weeks, 4 hours per week.
* Colour Television — 16 weeks, 4 hours per week.
Switch Gear and Protection — 12 weeks, 2 hours per week.

* 1 hour lecture, 3 hours laboratory.

Department of Civil Engineering offered a post-graduate course for the first time in 1970 on Concrete Technology. This course consists of 10 lectures, each of 3 hours duration, in 3rd term. The department is also considering a course on some aspect of public health. These courses are run subject to public demand.

Department of Art and Design. One of the associateship courses offered by the Department of Art and Design is the Associateship in Art. It is a full-time associateship course but in general students wishing to enter this course will be mature age students of proven aptitude who wish to take advantage of high level studies offered by the department in the general field of Fine Art and Design.

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LIBRARY SERVICE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Library Service of Western Australia is a co-ordinated system and library and information service for the public.

The Library Board of Western Australia through its Headquarters organisation provides the books and other library materials, central cataloguing, inter library loan and information service, for all libraries serving the public.

Service to individual readers and inquirers is provided through two channels:

(a) five subject libraries which comprise the State Reference Library;
(b) 130 local public libraries, the buildings and staff of which are the responsibility of local government authorities.

The total stock of the organisation exceeds one million volumes.

Address: 3 Francis Street, Perth 6000.

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION (INC.)

The Association was formed in 1960 with the object of co-ordinating all voluntary groups working wholly or partly in hospitals for mental illness and to inform the community on all matters related to mental illness and mental health. The work includes: rehabilitation work in hospitals; social contacts for patients; assistance to all voluntary bodies and hospital auxiliaries; and the dissemination of information through periodic public lectures, addresses to clubs and other interested groups. Membership comprises two representatives of each organisation working in hospitals and one member from each supporting organisation, and ordinary members. The total membership is some 550.

Publications: A quarterly *Newsletter*; Pamphlet on *Hospital Voluntary Work*.
President: Mr. E. C. Plaistowe.
Chairman of Executive: Mr. F. J. Davis.
Secretary: M.H.A. House, 311 Hay Street, Subiaco, W.A. 6008.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The National Fitness Council of Western Australia works in close co-operation with the Physical Education and Youth Education Sections of the Department and advises the State Minister for Education.

Important facets of the Council's work include service to Youth and Sporting Associations, Leadership Training, Sports Coaching, and the promotion of Community recreation in the broadest sense.

Director: Mr. W. English, 50 James Street, Perth, W.A. Tel.: 28-5133.

PERTH TECHNICAL COLLEGE

The Perth Technical School was opened on May 16, 1900, and became the Perth Technical College in 1929. In 1902 the School became affiliated with the University of Adelaide and provided instruction for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of that University. This activity ceased with the opening of the University of Western Australia in 1913. Since 1913, Perth Technical College has been essentially polytechnic in nature.

Since 1967, when organised courses at professional level were removed to the Western Australian Institute of Technology, the College has been concerned with the provision of organised courses at sub-professional and technician level. Most Courses lead to a Certificate or Diploma. A wide range of courses is offered and enrolments in most areas have doubled since 1967, the major emphasis is being given to Accounting, Commercial, Home Science, Management and Art Training on the James Street site. Engineering courses are still conducted by the College on its St. George's Terrace site.

Principal: Mr. G. E. Marshall, M.Sc., 137 St. George's Terrace, Perth 6000. Tel.: 21-9623.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA — ADULT EDUCATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The University of Western Australia maintains extra-mural services under a Committee of its governing body, the Senate. The Committee consists of the Vice-Chancellor or his nominee, two professors appointed by the Senate, the Director of Adult Education and the Head of Extension. Its offices are located on campus, its address being the Adult Education and Extension Service, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, W.A. 6009. Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary. Its staff consists of the Director of Adult Education, who has certain over-all responsibilities for the conduct of the Service; the Head of Extension, two Tutor-Organisers concerned with metropolitan activities, a Tutor-Organiser concerned with country extension, a Secretary concerned with administration and the operation of the Box Study Scheme, a qualified Accountant and ancillary staff.

At the time of publication of the 1967 Handbook the University maintained an Adult Education Board, which was a committee of University and non-University personnel appointed by the Senate and which bore a State-wide responsibility for the general development of adult education. With limited staff and finance such a Board was able to develop many aspects of adult education, but not necessarily to maintain and administer a programme wide enough in character and extensive enough geographically to meet the needs of a rapidly growing and changing State. Accordingly, the Board was instrumental in persuading the Education Department, Technical Education Division, to accept in its regional centres a responsibility for a certain level of general adult education as well as technical education and to appoint Officers-in-Charge whose full duties were devoted to out-of-school educational activities. After a three-year study of this development and its own relation to it, the University abolished the Adult Education Board and created the Adult Education and Extension Service whose concerns are with aspects of adult education more strictly germane to the activities of a university.

The division of labour at present operating makes a distinction between university extension and adult education; the former under the Head of Extension being largely concerned with professional refresher courses, conferences and symposia at a graduate level. Its work is designed in close association with the faculties and teaching departments of the University and is largely directed towards a specific clientele in a specific field of endeavour, e.g., business and industry, law, medicine, the education

profession and so on. In the liberal education field it offers a limited selection of classes for University graduates which are not publicly advertised, except through Convocation.

Both the Extension and the Adult Education sections of the Service enter into co-operative arrangements with organisations in the city or country in joint planning and financing of courses, symposia, conferences and schools. The Extension Service is increasingly concerned with national and international conferences in professional fields as well as local activities. Its international conferences are closely related to work of international repute developed within the University of Western Australia. Typical is its 1971 conference in the field of muscular dystrophy for which approximately one thousand medical scholars and practitioners are expected from around the world. The Extension Service also commences in 1971 its first residential summer school, a culmination of a significant number of courses and conferences in the field of management science. It also plans and administers the annual Festival of Perth, an international festival of the Arts which over 19 years of operation has reached a standard of international importance. The pioneer of festivals in Australia, it has also introduced to this country performing arts from other countries which had never previously visited Australia, such as the National Ballet of Ceylon.

The Adult Education section has both administrative and academic concerns. It designs and administers the Annual Summer School in January, which at the time of publication, is completing its 43rd year of continuous operation, with a plenary session in each day devoted to a problem of national or international importance and followed by discussion groups. The Summer School continues its traditional eclectic programme of many subjects during afternoon sessions. The purpose of this unspecialised section of the school is to cater to the interested country people who may be able to attend only for a 2 weeks' session of the year when they wish to obtain instruction in subjects not available to them in rural areas.

The Adult Education section also offers all terminal and tutorial classes which are open to the general public without entrance qualifications and are offered on and off campus. It arranges a number of week-end schools, conferences and symposia related to issues of public consequence. It is responsible for such adult education services as the University is able to offer to country residents. These include regional conferences in matters related to the development of agricultural policy, economic issues, local government and community development, and intensive short schools in training for farm management. In addition, it operates special short schools of a cultural nature in the arts, music festivals and projects under the Commonwealth Literary Fund or Commonwealth Assistance to Australian Composers. One of its major functions is to start and nurture a local activity until such time as that activity is able to sustain itself. These include the Albany School of Arts, now independent, the founding of two country chapters of the Fellowship of Australian Writers, each of which publishes its own annual literary magazines, the establishment of prizes and awards by country organisations for achievements in the arts, and a growing interest in exploring local and State sources of information to assist in local activity.

No liberal classes are offered in country towns. As an extension of its

city classes programme, the Adult Education Service maintains a Box Study Scheme in subjects like literature, drama, music, parent education, current affairs, and a new section devoted to rural problems. The scheme is now being modernised by the improvement of inter-communication between its headquarters and the distant groups through the use of tape recorders of the cassette type and regular visits. This system has pioneered group discussion over an area, using the network of the Flying Doctor Service and study groups are located south, east and north of the University at a distance of as far as 2,000 miles.

The academic function of the Adult Education section of the Service is rapidly increasing. Three types of academic activity are now in operation and these involve direct teaching in the post-graduate Diploma of Education and in the Honours course in Agricultural Economics; an increasing burden of co-operative planning of programmes and of action research projects with other organisations such as the W.A. Council for the Ageing, the Health Education Council, the Youth Council, the Aboriginal Trust; finding a developing role in the abstruse area of the scientific evaluation of adult education and community development projects.

On the abolition of the Adult Education Board in April, 1968, the University established, with the Education Department, a Co-ordinating Committee to consider mutual problems and the avoidance of duplication in adult education work, especially day and evening classes for adults. The Committee has similarities with joint committees of university and W.E.A. personnel which have been traditional in Britain and certain Australian universities. Apart from co-ordinating programmes, the Committee serves as a method by which the accumulated experience of the former Adult Education Board can be smoothly and effectively handed on to the Education Department. At a future date this committee can be expanded to include other agencies with major concerns in adult education.

The programmes of the Adult Education and Extension Service are largely sustained from earning through fees charged. The University pays staff salaries and administrative costs of the office operation, provides and replaces equipment and contributes to the maintenance of a fleet of vehicles for the exclusive use of the Service. Excess of earnings is paid into general and special reserves and permitted to accumulate from year to year. Such activities as are offered free to the public, which include a number of distinguished lectures — the Charles Strong (Australian Church) Memorial Trust Lecture and similar activities — are made from reserves, if necessary.

The University is an institutional member of the A.A.A.E. and all senior members of the Service are professional members. The Service has organised two regional conferences for the Association and will probably offer one annually, except in 1971 when the National Conference of the Association will be held in Perth.

At the time it ceased to exist, the Adult Education Board unanimously recommended that the University create a Department of University Extension and that the name "Adult Education" be adopted by the Education Department as it was taking over the larger portion of the popular and sub-university level courses previously offered by the Board. As the University of Western Australia has a long tradition of public service under the name "Adult Education", the Senate decided to retain

this name as part of the title of its changed service. This has resulted in some confusion in the public mind as parallel syllabi of adult education courses are issued at approximately the same time by both the University and the Technical Education Division. Both syllabi now include notices of the work of the other organisation and instructions to potential students on places and processes of enrolment. By the end of 1970 the role of adult education was changing so rapidly that its future location and function within the University and the nature of its leadership activities in the community came under review. This situation pertains at the time of going to press.

Director of Adult Education: Hew Roberts, University of W.A., Nedlands, W.A. 6009. Phone: 86-2481.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

The Western Australian Museum arose from the amalgamation of two earlier collections. One of these, the Museum of the Swan River Mechanics' Institute was founded by public subscription in 1860, and the other, the Geological Museum at Fremantle, was started in 1881. In 1889 the contents of the Geological Museum were moved to the former Perth Gaol (which is still part of the Western Australian Museum) and a Curator was appointed to it in 1891. In the following year, the collections of the Swan River Mechanics' Institute were purchased, and the collections combined to form the Public Museum. The first gallery was built in 1895; for the next 2 years the museum was known as the Perth Museum. From 1897 its official title was the Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery; later it was combined with the Public Library as well.

From 1960 the Western Australian Museum has functioned as an independent unit. It is controlled by a Trust of seven members appointed by the Governor under the provisions of the Museum Act, 1969. The staff includes a Director, Deputy Director, two Senior Curators, seven Curators and other professional and technical staff.

The Museum contains two divisions. The Division of Natural Sciences has extensive zoological, palaeontological and meteorite collections which represent primarily the natural features of Western Australia but relevant reference material from beyond the State is also included. Research by staff is confined, at present, to crustaceans, molluscs, fish, mammals, birds, reptiles and scorpions. The Division of Human Studies comprises departments of Anthropology, Archaeology, and History and the Office of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites. Specific interest is focused upon Aboriginal sites and material culture, prehistoric archaeology and art, colonial history, industrial and agrarian technology, underwater archaeology and maritime history. The latter two activities are of particular importance in relation to the study and recovery of Dutch East Indiamen of the 17th and 18th centuries which are wrecked on the Western coastline.

The Western Australian Museum is centred in Perth with a branch at Fremantle where there are displays of colonial and maritime history.

There is close liaison between the Museum and the Education Department. A teacher is maintained at the Museum. During 1970 the Children's Centre was visited by 57,935 children.

Publications: *Annual Report.*
Director: W. D. L. Ride, M.A., D.Phil.
Address: Western Australian Museum, Perth, W.A. 6000. Phone: 28-4411.

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CAROLINE ISLANDS

The scatter of islands in this region has led to the development of radio and taped educational materials as a means of reaching the communities on these islands. These media have been found to afford substantial support for work in classes and small groups. The major problems for these communities is one of creating a receptive climate of opinion, and the development of co-operative methods to meet the problems of economic and social change.

Adult Education Supervisor: Department of Education, Palau, West Carolines.

COUNTRYWOMEN'S CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE OF N.Z.

The Countrywomen's Co-ordinating Committee of the Country Women's Institute and the Women's Division of Federated Farmers was set up in 1945 to co-ordinate the work which both organisations were interested in, to encourage co-operation and prevent overlapping.

1. *International Affairs*: To arrange tours for overseas visitors and officers of the Associated Countrywomen of the World. To arrange study tours for women of the South Pacific under the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship scheme of A.C.W.W.

2. *Adult Education*: To ascertain and endeavour to provide the requirements of Adult Education of members of both organisations and other countrywomen.

3. To arrange schools, classes, displays or any other function which may be of interest to both organisations.

The National Committee consists of 4 members of each organisation and the chair is taken by the National President of each organisation in alternate years.

A grant is received from the National Council of Adult Education to enable the National Co-ordinating Committee to carry out its work. A further grant is received by the National Co-ordinating Committee from the National Council of Adult Education to be divided between the Regional Co-ordinating Committees.

The National Co-ordinating Committee has representation on the Standards Council and on the Appointments Committee of the Consumer Council. Nominations may be made by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the National Council of A.E., the Consumer Council and the UNESCO Commission.

In 1947, 4 Regional Co-ordinating Committees of the Countrywomen's Institute and the Women's Division of Federated Farmers were set up in the Auckland, Victoria, Canterbury and Otago University districts. In 1970 another Regional Co-ordinating Committee was set up in the Massey University district.

These Regional Committees comprise 4 members of each organisation appointed by the Dominion Executive of the C.W.I. and the Dominion Council of the W.D.F.F. The Chair alternates between each organisation.

District Committees have also been formed throughout New Zealand and there are 53 of these. District Committees are urged when planning their year's programme to show initiative, leadership and vision in their choice of subjects for classes and schools, combining handcraft and homecraft with subjects not generally included and to foster interest within their district in the Associated Countrywomen of the World and in International Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — NEW ZEALAND

In recent years the Secondary Schools and Technical Institutes have been rapidly extending their provision of evening courses for adults, complementing the work done by University Extension, the W.E.A. and other voluntary agencies.

There has been a marked increase in adult classes leading to the School Certificate examination, as well as very substantial increases in the number of Secondary Schools providing a wide variety of non-vocational courses.

Of the 208 Secondary Schools in 1970, 169 conducted classes for adults. The total attendance as at July 1 was 37,945; of these 26,684 were enrolled in a wide variety of home and hobby classes. 75 per cent of those enrolled were women.

In 1970, seven Technical Institutes offered courses for adults in such fields as art, music, home and hobby classes, and physical education. The attendance as at July 1 was 2,327, of whom 45 per cent were men. Enrolments in art courses constituted 45 per cent of the total.

GUAM

Adult Education programmes in high school equivalency classes, and in some technical subjects are provided, together with Adult Basic Education in English for adults with less than an eighth grade level education.

Director: Dr. J. Crisostimo, Office of the Director of Education, Agana, Guam.

MARIANA ISLANDS

This Trust Territory provides two complementary Adult Education Programmes.

The first provides, in each of the six districts, High School equivalency classes and instruction in helping local economies. This is co-ordinated under Dr. William Vitarelli. The second programme is in Adult Basic Education concerned with basic education in English to adults with less than a complete primary education.

This is supported by a special grant from the U.S. Government.

Each of the six districts has one trained specialist and part-time instructors.

Dr. W. Vitarelli, Department of Education.
Dr. W. Foster, Adult Basic Education.
Address: Office of the High Commissioner, Saipan, Mariana Islands.

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MASSEY UNIVERSITY — DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Massey University was created in 1964 from the amalgamation of Massey College (formerly a largely agricultural college) and Victoria University's local branch college. It now has faculties of agriculture and horticulture, food science and biotechnology, humanities, social sciences, science and veterinary science. It is also the regional centre for extra-mural teaching.

The Department came into operation as from April 1, 1970, when the Victoria University region was divided so that Massey University became responsible for its northern part, and the V.U.W. extension unit based in Palmerston North transferred to Massey University.

The Department has responsibility for "university extension and adult education" in its region, but is developing in conjunction with internal departments a coherent programme of professional and industrial refresher education, some of which aims to serve national groups since two of the University's faculties (food science, and veterinary science) do not exist at other universities. The programme is organised both into class series and seminars (some residential) chiefly in the main centres of the region. The staff consists of a director, five lecturers (one resident in Hawkes Bay) and four secretarial staff.

Director: D. Garrett, Department of University Extension, P.O. Box 63, Palmerston North, N.Z.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION

The National Council of Adult Education, as reconstituted by an Act of 1963, consists of six members: two appointed by the Minister of Education, the Director-General of Education (or his nominee), the Chairman of the University Grants Committee (or his nominee), and two selected by the University Grants Committee from a list of names submitted by the Council of each university and such of the bodies engaged in adult education as may wish to make nominations. The Council has a small permanent staff and is financed by the State. Its grant for 1970 is $31,500.

The general function of the Council is "to take an overall cognizance of the development of adult education", in whatever form it takes and by whatever agency it is conducted, and to ensure as far as possible that the needs of the country are being satisfied, and in the most appropriate ways. It acts in an advisory capacity to the University Grants Committee and the Department of Education, collects information, conducts surveys and experiments, calls conferences, and seeks to co-operate with and foster co-operation between the various agencies in the field.

Publications: *Newsletter.*

Chairman: Sir Alan Danks, K.B.E.

Secretary: Mr. D. G. James.

Address: 192 Tinakori Road, Wellington, N.Z.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NEW ZEALAND

By the National Library Act of 1965, the Alexander Turnbull Library, The General Assembly Library and the National Library Service were combined to form the National Library of New Zealand.

Responsible for maintaining and developing a national lending and reference collection, and for making its resources available to other institutions, the Library is also concerned with the national system of inter-library lending and national bibliographical projects including the National Union Catalogue, the *Union List of Serials in New Zealand Libraries* and the *Index to New Zealand Periodicals*.

The Alexander Turnbull Library maintains the comprehensive national collection of New Zealand material within the requirements of the Act. It is also responsible for the *National Bibliography* and the centralised cataloguing of current New Zealand material. A research and reference library it has strong Pacific collections as well as general collections.

The General Assembly Library provides library services for Parliament, its strongest collections being in subjects needed for this purpose, including parliamentary papers and debates as well as publications of international organisations.

The Extension Division comprises the Country Library Service and the School Library Service. The Country Library Service provides exchanges of books to borough and county libraries operating free services; thousands of books are also supplied in response to requests for information and for individual titles. The School Library Service provides exchanges of books for recreational reading to State and private primary schools, and an information and request service to teachers and pupils of all schools.

The Library School conducts a full-time, one-year Diploma course for university graduates; and for intermediate library assistants with the University Entrance qualification, a block course leading to the Certificate of the New Zealand Library Association.

National Librarian: H. Macaskill.
Address: Private Bag, Wellington 1. Telegrams: Natlib. Telephone: 50839.

NEW ZEALAND BROADCASTING CORPORATION

The N.Z.B.C. is a statutory public body which was set up by Act of Parliament in 1961, the Corporation actually coming into service the following year. It replaced the former New Zealand Broadcasting Service, a government department.

Although the N.Z.B.C. provides an educational radio service to children of pre-school, primary and secondary school ages, no adult education programmes, as such, are broadcast on either radio or television. However, programmes dealing with topics of post-graduate medicine are broadcast from time to time on television, after the normal transmission hours; and adult education is structured into much of the Corporation's programme material, especially in such fields as talks, public and current affairs, social documentaries, rural broadcasts, broadcasts from Parliament

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and Maori, religious, and women's programmes. On appropriate occasions advice is broadcast to the effect that further information on particular topics can be obtained from Adult Education organisations.

Director-General: L. R. Sceats, Power State Bldg., Bowen St., Wellington, N.Z.

NEW ZEALAND WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED)

National Office: Room 100, T. & G. Building, 192 Hereford Street, Christchurch 1 (P.O. Box 1204).

National Secretary: Mr. V. M. Readman.

District Associations:

Auckland: Miss M. Paul, Secretary, W.E.A. Centre, 1A Ponsonby Road, Auckland.

New Plymouth: Mrs. P. M. Gallienne, Secretary, 358 Mangorei Road, R.D.1, New Plymouth.

Wellington: Mrs. E. Emsley, Secretary, W.E.A. Centre, 248 Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Canterbury: Miss D. Chapman, Secretary, W.E.A. Centre, 59 Gloucester St., Christchurch.

Otago: Miss D. E. Meder, Secretary, 133 Richardson Street, St. Kilda, Dunedin.

Southland: Mrs. M. J. Stubbs, Secretary, W.E.A. Centre, Esk Street, Invercargill.

Activities: General liberal and non-vocational adult education.
Annual North Island and South Island Summer School.
Postal Courses for Trade Unionists (Secretary: Mr. E. N. Le Petit, P.O. Box 12-114, Wellington North).

Publication: *W.E.A. Review.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH II ARTS COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND

The Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council was set up by Act of Parliament in 1963. The Council is enjoined by the Act to —

(a) Encourage, foster and promote the practice and appreciation of the arts in New Zealand;

(b) Make accessible to the public of New Zealand all forms of artistic or cultural work;

(c) Improve standards of execution of the arts;

(d) Foster and maintain public interest in the arts and culture in New Zealand.

The revenue of the Council is provided by the Government and the Golden Kiwi Lottery Board of Control. When first set up the Government provided annually $60,000 and the Lottery Board $400,000. In 1969 the Government increased the Council's grant by $120,000 to $180,000 on a triennial basis to March, 1972. The Lottery Board of Control makes an annual grant and for the current year this is $260,000.

The Council actively pursues support for the performing arts and in conjunction with the National Gallery of New Zealand and the Galleries in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin presents a full programme of exhibitions.

In addition to its support of professional activities the Council acknowledges the contribution by amateur bodies and supports national organisations in theatre and the visual arts. Each year a proportion of its funds is set aside for training. This important aspect of the arts is sustained

by making awards for study within New Zealand and overseas, and also providing training facilities within New Zealand, e.g., National School of Ballet which has operated since 1967. Currently the Council is providing training for actors and opera singers within the country.

Chairman: W. N. Sheat, B.A., LL.B.
Director: David Peters.
Address: Securities House, The Terrace, Wellington. Phone: 42-399.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission's Community Education Training Centre was established in 1963 at Samabula, Suva, Fiji. The major activity at C.E.T.C. since its inception has been the Home Economics courses run in collaboration with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, and supported by the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, the Government of Fiji, F.A.O. and S.P.C. funds. Such training programmes have been described as the spearhead of development in rural areas of the region. The Centre has also provided training in community education for local government personnel and officials of voluntary organisations and denominational missions. In addition to regional assistance, the Centre has also provided short specialised training courses for a variety of organisations and groups in Fiji itself. During 1969-70 specialised S.P.C. Officers gave advice and conducted courses on the preparation and use of audio-visual aids.

The varied activities of the S.P.C. specialist in Business Management reflects the importance in the S.P.C. region of training in economics and business management with special emphasis on the needs of business advisers and co-operative officers, credit union organizers, etc., and the consequent multiplier effect of assistance and courses offered.

The work of the S.P.C. Youth Work Officer is of particular importance in the field of adult education. It is also obvious that the work of other specialists, such as those in Health Education, Agriculture, Fisheries, etc., extends from governments and institutions outwards into community development. One of the S.P.C. Language Teaching Specialists has a background of work in Adult Education. During 1969-70 he co-operated in English-teaching projects in a number of regions, including Papua-New Guinea, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Tahiti. He also represented the S.P.C. at the 1970 Annual Conference of the A.A.A.E.

Address: Secretary-General, South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia or the Director, SPC Publications Bureau, P.O. Box 306, Haymarket, N.S.W., Australia 2000.

THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND — DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

In 1963 the University of Auckland decided to change the name of the department from Adult Education to University Extension and to make administrative changes that would enable the university to concentrate its attention upon university adult education rather than the more general

provision which had been policy from 1947 and, indeed, from 1915 when the Workers' Educational Association, Tutorial Classes Committee was established in Auckland.

Policy as regards university extension is now a responsibility of university Senate. The programme of class studies is initiated by a Board of Studies consisting of the teaching members of the department in collaboration with four academic advisory committees consisting of a representative from each of the teaching departments of the university.

The department offers tutorial classes in academic subjects in the Auckland metropolitan area and in centres of population in the Auckland university district, which is the area from Mercer north to Kaitaia.

The present establishment of the department is a Director of University Extension, six senior lecturers, five lecturers, a librarian, three senior administrative assistants and four clerical assistants. In addition to the lecturers of the department a large number of part-time lecturers drawn either from the university staff or from other professional groups are employed.

In 1969 there were 291 classes of either one, two or three terms duration, or concentrated in intensive periods of from two days to two weeks. The total enrolment was 9,084.

The annual programme consists of tutorial classes available to any interested adult; professional (and usually post-graduate) courses for specific professional groups and courses leading to a qualification. At present the department offers certificate courses as follows:

Certificate in Criminological Studies
Certificate in Social Studies
Certificate in Personnel Management

and, in association with the Police Department of New Zealand, a correspondence course in The Law of Crimes.

The department also organises residential schools, seminars and conferences.

Head of Department: S. R. Morrison, M.A.

Address: Department of University Extension, The University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland.

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY — DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION STUDIES

The Department was founded in 1964 as the successor to the Department of Adult Education which since 1947 had been the principal agency in the University's district for the promotion of adult educational activities at all levels. Since inception the major development has been in the provision of professional refresher courses of a specialised type. The scope of this work has enlarged to a stage where graduates and others in a wide range of professions now look to the university short term courses which will bring them up-to-date in developments in their fields. These include chemists, physicists, teachers, journalists, engineers, business managers, social workers, mathematicians, architects, musicians and others. Approximately 45 such courses were offered in 1970, and current planning anticipates that this number will have doubled by the end of 1974.

The teaching staff for professional refreshment courses is drawn chiefly from the ranks of the university's academic staff, but it is common practice for teachers from other New Zealand universities, academic visitors from overseas or other persons prominent in their profession to be invited to contribute.

While the principal development has been in the field described above, the university is also making a considerable contribution to the field of general adult education within its district. Current policy tends to concentrate on courses which are more sophisticated in content and longer in duration than those offered by other agencies. Forty courses of weekly classes, varying considerably in duration, were offered in 1970, and it is not anticipated that this programme's development will be marked by the same increase in numbers which is expected in the professional refreshment field.

The Department's third principal field of activity is in the provision of professional advice and guidance to a wide variety of voluntary organisations whose functions, in whole or in part, involve the provision of educational programmes for adults.

In 1970, the staff of the Department consisted of a Director, an Assistant Director, five lecturers and four secretaries.

Director: Mr. B. W. Smyth.

Address: Department of Extension Studies, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO — DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The Department of University Extension, established in 1964, conducts a programme of seminars and other types of courses for professional and appropriate occupational groups, day-release courses planned specifically for trade union leaders, study assistance for extra-mural students resident outside the university centre, a certificate course on human relationships and tutorial classes in subject areas such as foreign languages, literature, philosophy, education, science, home science, music and art. Vacation courses are offered in art, music, home science, business studies, international affairs and English literature, the latter course as preparation for degree examinations. From time to time, pre-sessional courses in subjects such as Physics are organised. The prescription for education in the Faculty of Arts includes a study of adult education which is taken by a member of the extension staff. Over 2,000 adult students attended formal courses in 1969. Also, the department is responsible for the organisation of the university music recital series, attracting an audience of approximately 5,000 people annually, for the work of national as well as of regional scope, carried out by a Home Science Information Centre, and for the running of a university extension centre at Invercargill. Over 500 persons attended classes at Invercargill in 1969.

The present staff establishment consists of a Director, an Assistant to the Director, four Senior Lecturers and four Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers.

Head of Department: Professor D. W. Rutherford, M.A.

Assistant to the Director. R. L. Walker, B.A.

Senior Lecturers: Emily E. Carpenter, B.H.Sc., E. D. McKenzie, Mus.B., A. R. Entwisle, M.A., R. E. Kennedy.

Lecturer: M. Palmer, M.A.

Address: Department of University Extension, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC — EXTENSION SERVICES

Following the Report of the Higher Education Mission to the South Pacific (1966) the University was established on its Laucala Bay Site in Suva in 1968. As a Regional University its responsibilities to higher education extend into an area stretching from the British Solomon Islands in the West to the Cook Islands in the East and include the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, Western Samoa and Tonga.

To serve this vast area it is planned to establish University Centres in Honiara, Tarawa, Apia and Nuku'alofa in 1971. Such centres will organise extension and in-service courses in a variety of fields, provide support for University External Studies and provide bases for the work of the U.N.D.P. Secondary Curriculum Project which is attached to the University School of Education. Funds for this enterprise have been made available by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The Extension Services Section has a co-ordinating and administrative function in establishing and servicing these centres as well as beginning External Studies for the Diploma in Education and providing a programme of non-credit courses by lecture, seminar and in co-operation with the South Pacific Commission through broadcasting.

Close collaboration has been established with Governments in the countries of the Region to ensure the fullest use of available resources.

Director: K. J. Collins, Extension Services, University of the South Pacific, P.O. Box 1168, Suva, Fiji.

UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO — UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

As a new University, the University of Waikato from 1966 until 1969 developed a programme of courses in the city of Hamilton in conjunction with the University of Auckland, which made an administrative grant for this purpose. It assumed sole responsibility for the Hamilton city programme in 1970 and will relieve Auckland of the responsibility for provision of university extension courses throughout its provincial area in 1971.

A supervisory committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor is re-formed each year by the Professorial Board; it includes besides representatives of the staff of the University of Waikato, the principal of Hamilton Teachers' College, the director of the Ruakura Agricultural Research Centre, a local headmaster, a senior inspector of schools and a small number of lay members appointed by the Professorial Board.

The University does not intend to appoint Extension Staff Tutors but will instead rely upon the internal staff of the University or well-qualified members of the local areas. The present staff consists of an Assistant Registrar (University Extension) and a secretarial assistant with an Administrative Assistant to be appointed in 1971.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON — UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The Department existed as a semi-autonomous Regional Council of Adult Education from 1947 till 1963 when it became a Department of the University.

The present staff of the Department consists of a Director (Associate Professor), three Senior Lecturers, five Lecturers, one Junior Lecturer, an Administrative Assistant and five Secretarial Staff.

While presenting a programme largely within the humanities (including languages) and natural and social sciences, the Department is endeavouring to build an element of "continuity of opportunity" into the various subject areas covered. In addition, increasing attention is being given to post-graduate studies. Three two-year Certificate Courses are offered.

The programme consists of classes, schools and seminars, certificate courses and discussion courses.

The 1969 Annual Report indicates the following performance: 108 classes totalling 1,732 lectures to 2,573 students; 57 schools and seminars of 191 days to 1,722 students; 9 discussion groups with 82 meetings of 90 students; 10 certificate courses of 218 lectures to 95 students.

The Department also supports a strong branch of the Workers' Educational Association, both by direct grant and by payment of lecturers' fees for approved courses.

Director of University Extension: Professor J. C. Dakin.
Address: P.O. Box 2945, Wellington, New Zealand.

ASIAN-SOUTH PACIFIC BUREAU OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Bureau was formed by representatives from a large number of adult education organisations in the region, at a Unesco Seminar organised in conjunction with the Australian Association of Adult Education, held in Sydney in 1964. Membership of the Bureau comprises organisations and individuals concerned with adult education in Asia, South-East Asia, and the countries of the South Pacific. A.S.P.B.A.E. has organised successful regional conferences and seminars in the Philippines, Hong Kong, and India. It works closely with Unesco, and members of its Executive have participated in other international conferences. It publishes a quarterly Newsletter.

Chairman: Mr. S. C. Dutta, Indian Association of Adult Education, 17B Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi.

Secretary: Mr. A. J. A. Nelson, Department of University Extension, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351.

BRUNEI

The Department of Education has an adult education unit well staffed for work in the rural and fishing villages, and in the oil fields region. Its programmes involve literacy training and further education of various forms, in co-operation with agricultural extension.

Inspector of Adult Education: Awang Abdul Hamid bin Otman, Department of Education, Brunei.

CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, EXTRAMURAL DEPARTMENT

The Department offers a large number of courses in different fields of study, including the following: Chinese Studies; Philosophy, Psychology and Social Sciences; Social Work; Economics, Commerce and Law; Education; History and Geography; Science and Mathematics; English; Art and Music.

Apart from general Extramural courses, the Department runs the following Certificate Courses; Hotel Management, Social Welfare, Tourist Guiding, Advanced Translation, Applied Design, Transistor Technology, Librarianship, Computer Fundamentals and Programming, Chinese History, The Teaching of Modern Mathematics in Secondary Schools, Tourism: Promotion and Techniques, Chinese Literature, General Banking Administration, Hotel Operation, Three Dimensional Design, Graphic Design, Certificate Course for Teachers of Primary Mathematics, Personnel Management, Basic Systems Analysis. Participants in Extramural Courses include persons from all walks of life of various ages and levels of education. The enrolment figures since April, 1965, are as follows:

1965-66: 4,717	1968-69: 9,760
1966-67: 7,764	1969-70: 9,955
1967-68: 7,710	

The Department also offers correspondence courses in English and Chinese writing, English and Chinese Language and Literature, Business Administration and other subjects.

Director: Mr. T. C. Lai.
Address: Shui Hing Building, 12th Floor, 23 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT HONG KONG — ADULT EDUCATION SECTION

The Adult Education Section of the Education Department is responsible for the Government provision of adult education activities. There are facilities for adults to make up educational deficiencies, to improve employment prospects and to develop a fuller and richer life.

The Evening Institute offers English courses from elementary to post-Certificate of Education level, teachers' classes for art, music, handwork, woodwork, gymnastics, rebound tumbling, folk dance, oriental dance, modern educational dance, modern mathematics and the teaching of English, secondary school courses leading to the Certificate of Education, both English and Chinese. A three-year post-primary extension course providing additional training with a practical bias is also available for those who do not anticipate further education at the secondary school level. Rural literacy classes and general background classes provide fundamental and elementary education with a special reference to adult needs and interests. Practical background education classes give adults an opportunity of learning woodwork, housecraft, sewing and knitting. In conjunction with the Prisons Department, several classes giving instruction in general subjects with a moral and civic emphasis and also in subjects of a practical nature are organised for inmates at different prisons. Classes are similarly held at the Aberdeen Rehabilitation Centre in co-operation with the Social Welfare Department.

The Evening School of Higher Chinese Studies offers a three-year course in general arts leading to a diploma issued by the Education Department. Subjects taught include Chinese literature, philosophy, sociology and English language and literature. Most of the students are primary school teachers.

At the Adult Education and Recreation Centres, education and recreation are combined in activities ranging from music appreciation and physical education to group study of art, photography and gymnastics. These activities are expressly designed to stimulate creative ability and develop individual talents and are aimed at fostering a good community spirit and a sense of belonging. The staff for these centres is largely recruited from the teaching profession and they undergo a special training course. A short residential conference is held annually during the summer vacation and this forms part of the training programme. An Adult Education Centre Bulletin in Chinese is issued three times a year.

Adult education work of the technical kind is administered by the Hong Kong Technical College and the Morrison Hill Technical Institute.

Head of Section: Mr. K. K. Chan, Senior Education Officer (Adult Education) and Director of Evening Institute.
Address: Kowloon Central Post Office Building, 6th Floor, 405 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG — DEPARTMENT OF EXTRAMURAL STUDIES

The Department of Extramural Studies has been in existence since 1956. Some 200 courses are provided annually for about 5,000 adult students. A wide variety of subjects is offered, some of which lead to certificate or outside examinations. Many are in the liberal arts but there is also an extensive range of vocational and professional courses. A two-year part-time evening and day release postgraduate course leading to a University Diploma in Management Studies (Dip.M.S.) is offered by the Department. In addition, the Department arranges public lectures, specialist seminars, conferences and study tours.

Most of the courses are conducted in English but Cantonese and Mandarin are also the media of instruction for a significant number of courses.

The teaching is performed by members of the Department staff and by a panel of part-time tutors who have appropriate qualifications, many of whom are members of the University staff. The full-time staff of the Department consists of a Director, a Deputy Director, a Senior Lecturer, and seven Staff Tutors.

Director: R. A. Williams, M.A. (Wales), Department of Extramural Studies, University of Hong Kong.

INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Association was formed in 1939. It has been the mainspring behind the development of adult education in the sub-continent. It provides a link between the Indian Ministry of Education, Education Departments and Adult Education bodies of Provincial Governments; a large number of specialist agencies in Literacy training and teaching; the Universities; and the many Government and voluntary bodies and national committees in such fields as Women's Education, Rural Education, Trade Union and Workers' Education.

The Association organises national and international conferences and seminars, works closely with Unesco in the South-East Asian region; assists in arranging visits of experts in adult education; and publishes extensively in every aspect of adult education.

Periodical: *Indian Journal of Adult Education.*
Hon. General Secretary: Mr. S. C. Dutta, 17B Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi.

INDONESIA — DIRECTORATE OF MASS EDUCATION

The Directorate of Mass Education is under the Department of Education and Culture.

The main function is eradication of illiteracy. Eradication of illiteracy is done by mass education in the villages by teaching elder peoples how to read and write. Teachers for this purpose are volunteers consisting of school teachers or anyone who is prepared to teach.

The Department of Education and Culture provides places in village schools and writing materials.

These lessons are free of charge and participants who passed examinations are issued with certificates.

Address: Directorate of Mass Education, Department of Education and Culture, Djalan Tjilatjap 4, Djakarta.

JAPAN

Japanese adult education is based on two Acts of the Japanese Parliament: The Fundamental Law of Education and the Social Education Law. The Latter Act provided for municipal councils or local education boards to set up and manage Citizens' Public Halls, multi-functional cultural centres to provide for youth; study classes; lecture courses; discussion groups and seminars; and to house books, records, art materials; to provide facilities for physical education; and to afford facilities for the meetings of voluntary organisations.

The Halls are provided with consultants in Social Education, trained by the Universities, at a rate of a thousand per annum, and assistant consultants. There are over 5,000 of these employed.

The Ministry of Education, which subsidises these Halls, also provides through the schools system extensive programmes of vocational, cultural and recreational education. Youth and Women's education are the subject of further special provision for each on a large scale. Through the Ministry, Municipalities and voluntary bodies, women's classes sponsored by these alone have enrolments of over 2 million per annum. There is a very large number of major voluntary bodies concerned with the development of adult education programmes. Universities and Trade Unions have only recently come to play a more important role in adult education, but many of the former are now taking an increasing interest. Other Ministries, such as Agriculture, Health and Fisheries have very important extension programmes.

Education TV programmes contribute substantially to adult needs. The main stress is on foreign languages; science; small business management; directly vocational courses; home management courses for women; and courses in music. These are usually three month courses.

The Japanese Association for Social Education holds regular conferences and publishes materials for its members.

Immediate Past-President: Professor Kesuke Nagasugi, Department of Social Education, Gumma University, Naebashi, Gumma Prefecture.

KOREA

Adult education in Korea is provided mainly by the primary and secondary civic schools system, missionary schools and private vocational institutes. The schools system provides courses in Korean language, mathematics, social studies and general science, with a major emphasis on language. The private vocational institutes are linked by a national Association designed to promote their effective management and methods. The Institutes provide courses in general education and technical education; art; home economics and other studies. There are over 1,000 of these Institutes with some 4,000 teachers.

An unusual micro-library service is provided to some 4,000 farming and fishing villages. These consist of a small collection of some 300 books.

It is supplied to a group of 10 or more adults on a small subscription basis. The group is expected to make the books available free in their viliage. The Micro Library Service Association seeks to encourage the groups to organise discussion groups and classes, and promote dramatic and choral activities. The Association publishes periodicals and reference books and acts as an information centre for adult education.

Department of Education, Seoul, Korea.

MALAYSIA

The principal bodies concerned with adult education are the Education Department which provides further education programmes, including vocational courses, on a large scale; and the Ministry of Rural Development through its Adult Education and Community Development division. Within its programmes are comprehended substantial literacy programmes, agricultural extension work, rural re-settlement and related activities. Other governmental agencies contribute in special fields such as Health, Fisheries, etc. The University of Malaysia, the Women's Institute, Trade Unions and other voluntary bodies are also active in the provision of educational and recreational programmes.

In Sarawak and Sabah the Department of Education administers adult education programmes. The Sarawak Adult Education Council, which had functioned since 1949, appears to have been wound up.

Adult Education and Community Development Division, Ministry of Rural Development, Kuala Lumpur.

Adult Education Division, Department of Education, Kuala Lumpur.

Women's Institute Headquarters, Batu Lanchang Rd., Penang, Malaysia.

PHILIPPINES

Very comprehensive programmes of Literacy, Adult Education and Community Development are carried out by a large number of Universities, governmental and voluntary agencies. Among these are the Bureau of Agricultural Extension and Bureaux of Plant Industry, Forestry, Health and others. The public school system is the major agency for teaching in literacy programmes, vocational education and at more advanced levels. A number of Universities have vigorous extension programmes. The Philippine Folk School organisation is conducted in the summer vacation in secondary schools for youth and adults who wish to continue their education. In addition technical and agricultural schools conduct substantial numbers of extension courses. Linking the activities of the schools system and that of the various Bureaux and conducting large scale community development programmes is the Presidential Community Development Office.

The major agencies are:

Division of Adult Education, Bureau of Public Schools, Manila.

The Presidential Arm on Community Development, Office of the President, Manila.

Department of Social Welfare (Educational and Vocational Training of Indigents), Manila.

SINGAPORE — ADULT EDUCATION BOARD

The object of the Board has been broadly defined as "the promotion of adult education in Singapore". To achieve this purpose the Board may

(a) appoint such officers and servants as it thinks fit;
(b) organise classes or courses and receive fees therefrom;
(c) receive contributions from Government and other sources;
(d) raise funds by all lawful means;

It may also

(a) assist other bodies to promote adult education;
(b) initiate, undertake or assist in research in the field of adult education in Singapore;
(c) publish works concerning adult education and act as a clearing house for information concerning adult education.

It is authorised to issue certificates of proficiency to persons who attend any of the courses organised by the Board and who are successful in tests approved by the Board.

In all its work the Board is responsible through its Chairman to the Minister for Education.

Enrolment: 50,000.

Address: 126 Cairnhill Road, Singapore 9.
Director: Chan Kok Kean, Adult Education Board, 126 Cairnhill Road, Singapore 9.
Date of Establishment: April, 1960.

UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE — DEPARTMENT OF EXTRAMURAL STUDIES

The Department of Extramural Studies, University of Singapore, was formally established in June, 1966. But extramural provisions were started in 1964 after the arrival of a Visiting Director through arrangement between the University of Singapore and the then Department of Technical Co-operation in the United Kingdom. The functions of the department may be summarised as follows:

(a) to offer courses of general interest which would create a more informed public.
(b) to help in orientation to new developments in the various technical, business and other professional fields.
(c) to offer courses for special groups such as civil servants, trade union officials, or various functional community organisations, and the like.
(d) to offer vocational courses which may be part-time degree or certificate or diploma or post-graduate or professional courses according to the policy adopted by the University.
(e) to undertake research into any aspect of the education of adults.
(f) to train people at various levels for work in the adult education field.
(g) to stimulate the intellectual and cultural life of the community in general.

(h) to promote a wider public understanding of the potential and purposes of adult education.

Enrolment figures for the last two years are as follows:

1969: No. of classes: 95; Enrolment: Male, 3,535; Female, 1,688; Total, 5,223.

1970: No. of classes: 118; Enrolment, 5,144.

Currently the Director of the department is Mr. J. F. Conceicao who is assisted by a staff of two Administrators as well as a secretarial-clerical staff of five. In addition to its basic work of organisation of courses, the department undertakes seminars in collaboration with overseas agencies and offers a regular programme of free public lectures.

Director: J. F. Conceicao, Department of Extramural Studies, University of Singapore, Bukit Timah Road, Singapore 10.

SOUTH VIETNAM

The war has disrupted to a considerable extent the formerly well developed adult education services of the Department of National Education and the Popular Cultural Association and of various other Departments such as those of Labor, Civic Action, Rural Affairs. Apart from these bodies, a large number of private schools, Buddhist Pagodas and voluntary organisations cater for youth work and provide courses of various kinds for adults. The campaign of the Committee for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Rural Areas has been one of the major activities suspended by the war.

Director of Service of Private Education, Department of National Education, Saigon.

THAILAND

The Adult and Community Education section of the Ministry of Education concentrates its work mainly in the fields of literacy and language teaching, remedial and vocational education for adults. It provides courses both in Bangkok and in rural centres. Three of the universities, Chulalongkorn, Thammasat and the University of Agriculture, and the College of Education provide between them a variety of extension courses. These are mainly courses for teachers and other courses of a vocational nature, many leading to credits towards a degree or diploma. The University of Agriculture carries out extension programmes ranging from agricultural techniques to home making, and operates research and extension centres in rural areas.

Mr. Sman Sangmalli: Adult and Community Education Division, Ministry of Education, Bangkok, Thailand.

Australian Association of Adult Education

PUBLICATIONS

The Role of Colleges of Advanced Education in Australian Adult Education. 1969. Ed., D. W. Crowley: pp. 54. $2.00 plus postage.

A Bibliography of Australian Adult Education 1835-1965, by B. H. Crew. A.A.E.E. in association with The National Library of Australia. 1968: pp. 107. $1.20 plus postage.

The Role of Schools and Universities in Adult Education. Report of UNESCO Regional Seminar held at Sydney. 1964: pp. 128. $1.00 plus postage.

Annual Conference Proceedings:
Papers and Reports presented at Annual Conference of the Association. Quarto, bound, multilith.

The Political Education of Australians. 1969. Part I: pp. 90.

Recent Projects and Research in Adult Education. 1969. Part II: pp. 60.
$1.00 each plus postage 25 cents.

Adult Education in Australia — The Next Ten Years. 1968: pp. 300. $2.00 plus postage 25 cents.

The Organisation of Adult Education in Australia. 1967. Parts I and II: pp. 365. $2.00 plus postage 50 cents.

Television and Adult Education. 1965: pp. 250. $2.00 plus postage 25 cents.

The Library and Adult Education. 1964: pp. 200. $2.00 plus postage 25 cents.

Language Teaching For Adult Education. Papers from a Workshop. Ed., I. Hanna. 1965: pp. 57. $1.00 plus 13 cents postage.

Proceedings of the 1970 Annual Conference, "Adult Education and Community Advancement", will be available early in 1971.

A monograph by Dr. N. Haines "Continuing Education and a Responsible Society", will also be available in early 1971.

Copies of all the above publications may be obtained from the Secretary, A.A.A.E., P.O. Box 1346, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.

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AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION

This Journal, published by the Australian Association of Adult Education, appears in April, July and November each year.

Journal objectives are: to describe and discuss activities and developments in the field of continuing education for adults; to publish accounts of investigations and research in this field; to provide a forum for the discussion of significant ideas about the education of adults; and to review relevant books and periodicals.

Subscription rates: $1.80 p.a. (within Australia); $2 p.a. (overseas).

Editor: John H. Shaw, Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies, University of N.S.W., Box 1, P.O. Kensington, N.S.W. 2033. Contributions, books and journals for review should be sent to the Editor.

Business Manager: Peter J. Tyler, W.E.A., 259 Clarence St., Sydney 2000. Correspondence concerning advertisements and subscriptions should be sent to this address.

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